

Arab news

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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL



CLASPING HANDS : Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin clasp hands Monday as they completed the signing of the peace treaty. (AP photo)

Strong pressure in OPEC to up prices, Yamani says

GENEVA, March 26 (Agencies) — Strong pressure has built up among OPEC states for another increase in oil prices, Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral resources Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said here Monday at the start of talks among the states.

"But we will resist it," he told reporters as he headed into the opening session of the conference. Sheikh Yamani has already had a series of intensive talks with other OPEC ministers since his arrival Sunday night.

The conference has been called to discuss the repercussion of

shortages in oil markets caused by the slowdown in Iranian production.

Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeb Abdul Karim told reporters some states were pressing for the whole 14.5 rise agreed at Abu Dhabi in December to take effect immediately rather than into the fourth quarter of this year.

Karim called for a reasonable increase in oil prices to offset the effects of inflation, and he also hinted that the Arab oil countries could use oil as a weapon to punish participants in the Egypt-Israel peace treaty.

"We are against a high jump (in prices). We want a reasonable increase," reported Monday.

"There is no connection between Camp David (where the peace treaty was largely negotiated with United States backing) and prices," Karim said.

He indicated that production cuts could be imposed to penalize countries involved.

"We have to punish anyone who works against our legitimate rights," he said.

But Cyrus Zadeq, advisor to the head of the Iranian delegation, said Iran was seeking a 20 percent increase in prices on top of levels already decided for 1979.

Zadeq told reporters at least four or five of the 13 OPEC states had expressed support for the move.

He said this would bring the price of a standard barrel of OPEC oil to \$18, compared with the official price of \$13.335 for the standard Arabian Light in force since Jan. 1.

Zadeq said Iranian production is now at two million barrels a day and that it would double to four million barrels a day within two months. At the same time, Iran wants other OPEC members to cut back the production they added when Iranian supplies were cut off. Before the revolution, Iran produced six million barrels a day, with 700,000 barrels of this going to domestic consumption.

Earlier, Dr. Mana Said Oteiba, the UAE oil minister and OPEC's chairman said this year

"in general, my country would prefer to stick in prices already agreed upon and not go beyond the roof of our decision."

But Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon said the favored formula appeared to be for a rise to the level already decided for the fourth quarter of this year — \$14.542 a barrel.

The meeting coincides with the signing in Washington Monday of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The Iranian sales gap, which ended on March 5, has caused a world market shortage of about two million barrels of crude oil a day, enabling producers to charge prices above levels OPEC set last December.

OPEC members were to raise this price by 14.5 percent over four quarterly increases during 1979.

But most OPEC members have introduced premiums and surcharges taking their prices over this level, and there is strong pressure from some countries to incorporate the new prices in the official price structure.

(Continued on back page)



PORTS AUTHORITY

CARGO DISCHARGED IN KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT

DAMMAM

During the week number
From 19-4-1399 Hegra 17-3-1979 Gregorian
To 25-4-1399 Hegra 23-3-1979 Gregorian

COMMODITY FREIGHT TONS DISCHARGED

1. FOODSTUFFS	2. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	3. VEHICLES	4. LIVESTOCK	5. OTHER GENERAL CARGO
Flour/Wheat 24652	70231	1290	3700	100470
Maize 2481	17227	22636	22636	
Barley 7192	3640			
Rice 561	25131			
Sugar —				
Tea 16746				
Other Foods —				
Fruit 1089				
Chicken 2574				
Meat 132				
Eggs 55427				
Sub-Total for Foodstuffs:				
Sub-Total for Construction Materials:				
TOTAL DISCHARGED:				
(A) 295614 Tons Cargo				
(B) 1290 Vehicles in Number				
(C) 3700 Head of Livestock				

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Arab news

Egypt, Israel sign treaty

By Bob Lebling
and Fouzi Al-Asmar

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 26 — Egypt and Israel signed a treaty to formally put an end to three decades of hostility Monday as Arab and Palestinian supporters signalled their disapproval across the street.

Before 1,600 invited guests, President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin affixed their signatures to English, Arabic and Hebrew texts of the treaty at a ceremony on the North Lawn of the White House.

Across the street, 150 meters away in Lafayette Park, hundreds of anti-treaty protesters chanted their opposition to the accord, the first between the Jewish state and an Arab state since Israel was founded in 1948.

Washington police had been apprehensive that Monday's anti-treaty demonstrators could lead to violence, but none was reported, as the protesters took up positions in Lafayette Park and in another area to the south of the White House grounds.

Security precautions for the treaty signing were extremely tight, with police blocking off streets around the White House and rerouting traffic.

The protesters said they planned to stay in their positions through the end of Monday night's state dinner. Those gathered on the Ellipse south of the White House were close enough to be heard by the guests.

The atmosphere in Washington was subdued on the eve of the signing, almost somber.

Officials and the general public were cautiously optimistic that the treaty would work, but many

"Sadat is Washington's lackey," and "The Shah is gone, Sadat is next."

The ceremony was broadcast live on radio and television throughout the United States and beamed overseas to many countries including Saudi Arabia.

Monday night, Carter planned to host Sadat and Begin at a reception and dinner under a huge red and yellow tent on the White House grounds with 1,300 people invited for dinner.

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(Continued on back page)



TREATY SIGNED : Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (left) and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin flank President Jimmy Carter as the peace treaty is signed on the north lawn of the White House Monday (SPA photo)

Threaten sanctions

Arabs denounce treaty

BEIRUT, March 26 (Agencies)

— Palestinian commando leader Yasser Arafat pledged Monday to "crush" the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, "finish off U.S. interests in the Middle East" and escalate his 14-year war against Israel.

As he spoke in Beirut a general strike paralyzed the capital's western part and the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Protesters occupied the Egyptian embassy in Tehran and Egyptian Air offices in Damascus.

Effigies of Carter, Begin and Sadat went up in flames in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut as well as north and south Lebanon.

Hardline Arab states, led by Syria and Iraq, campaigned for collective economic and political sanctions against Egypt, warning that "collaborators with traitors" are themselves traitors.

Jordan's King Hussein jetted to Damascus and Baghdad in an apparent attempt to coordinate positions of hardliners and moderates before Arab foreign and finance ministers begin a conference in Baghdad Tuesday to vote on anti-Egyptian sanctions.

Arafat, addressing trainees at a camp in Beirut, predicted President Anwar Sadat would be assassinated for signing the bilateral treaty with Israel and declared, "we shall crush ... the triangular alliance of Carter, Begin and Sadat under our boots."

He charged that Washington sent a "threat to create a lot of trouble for me if I didn't believe" during President Carter's recent Mideast trip.

Begin also sent word that he will burn my fingers," Arafat went on. "But let me tell all three of them today that I shall not only burn their fingers, but shall even chop off their hands."

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had said the Palestine Liberation Organization leader would "burn his fingers" if he tried to sabotage the treaty.

Arafat's top lieutenant, Salah Khalaf, pledged that the resistance movement would mount attacks against U.S., British and West German interests "everywhere" for supporting the treaty.

Effigies of Carter, Sadat and Begin went up in flames at Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and other cities in Lebanon.

Security forces in Kuwait fired tear gas to disperse a mob which smashed the glass facade of the Egyptian embassy.

Almost every Arab government has scorned the pact Sadat and Begin signed in Washington. Many Arabs are opposed to the treaty because Sadat did not obtain a state for the Palestinians, the return of East Jerusalem to the Arabs and the return of the Golan Heights to Syria.

Iran's religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, denounced the treaty, saying it was "against the interests of the Arab world" and increased "the dangers that have always been posed by Israel in the region."

About 30 Arab students took over the Egyptian embassy in Tehran Monday to protest against the treaty.

A spokesman for the protesters called on the Egyptian people to rise against Sadat and for all revolutionary regimes to break off diplomatic relations with Egypt.

Palestinians went on a general strike in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza.

Commerce came to a standstill in Arab East Jerusalem and the

(Continued on back page)



PORTS AUTHORITY

CARGO DISCHARGED IN

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

During the week number

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To 25-4-1399 Hegra 23-3-1979 Gregorian

COMMODITY FREIGHT TONS DISCHARGED

1. FOODSTUFFS	2. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	3. VEHICLES	4. LIVESTOCK	5. OTHER GENERAL CARGO
Flour/Wheat 17,112				
Maize 1,702				
Rice				
Sugar —				
Tea 3,171				
VariousFoodstuffs 27,210				
Fruit 10,026				
Poultry 2,515				
Meat 808				
Eggs 212				
Sub-Total for Foodstuff: 62,756				
2. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS				
Cement 41,857				
Steel 18,074				
Timber 11,544				
General Building Materials				

Naif okays hunting code

RIYADH, March 26 (SPA) — Interior Minister Prince Naif has approved a new statute banning all hunting without license and prohibiting hunting of gazelle and deer, which are protected species.

Under the new regulations, hunters of game will have to obtain licenses from local governors. These will be issued only to persons of legal age and of good character.

Hunting of gazelle and deer is completely banned as is hunting in the Mecca and Medina regions, within built-up areas, prohibited zones, at night or during the close season from March 11 to December 9.

On the island of Umm Al-Qamri off Qunfuzah on the Red Sea, hunters must obtain a special license.

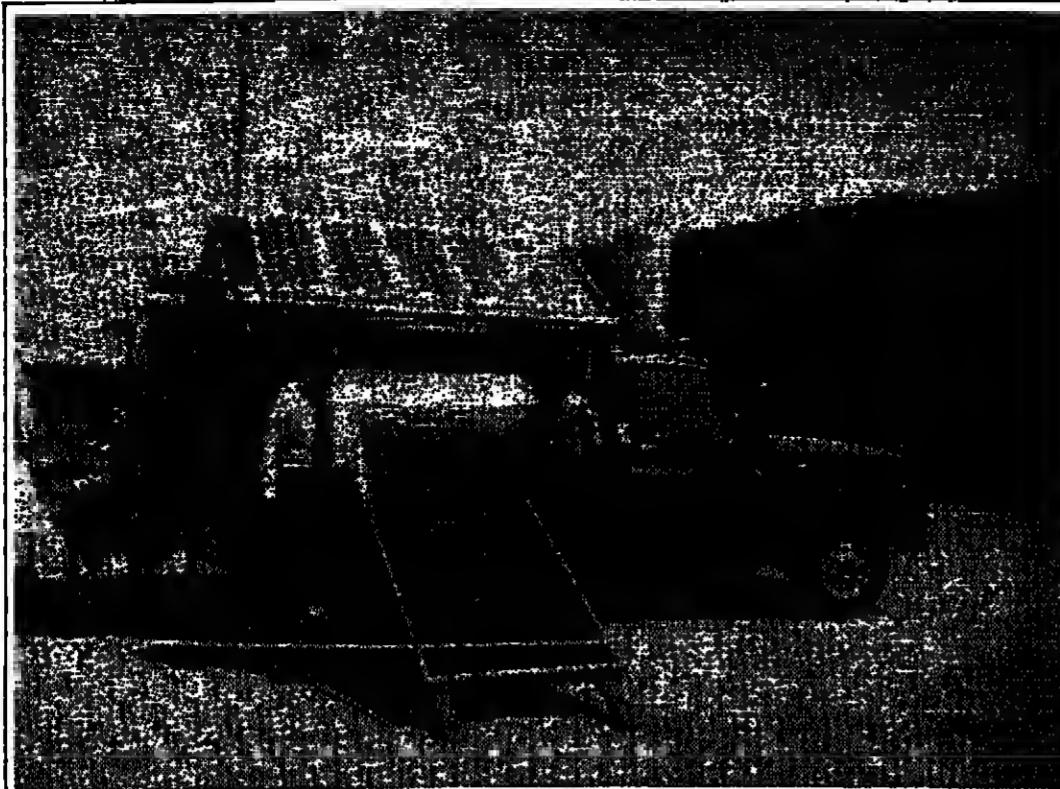
Poachers face one to two months in jail and fine from SR5,000 to SR10,000 for hunting in the Mecca and Medina regions — prescribed in the Holy Koran — or killing protected species.

Other offenders face three-15 days in prison and a fine of SR300 to SR1,000.

Transport firm directors named

MECCA, March 26 — The board of the new semi-state Saudi Arabian Public Transport Company has been formed under chairman Sheikh Hussein Mansouri, the communications minister.

"Okaz" newspaper Monday named the board members of SAPTCO, which will operate bus services between and within towns. These are Sheikh Saleh Abdullah Kamel, nominated; Deputy Finance Minister Dr. Mansour Al-Turki, Deputy Commerce Minister Yusuf Al-Hamdan; Assistant Deputy Communications Minister Dr. Medani Abdul Qader Olaqi; Sheikh Omran Al-Omran, director general of Riyadh Water Authority, and Sheikh Ali Al-Tamimi.



MOBILE: Photovoltaic cells are unloaded for the show at King Abdul Aziz University's College of Engineering.

Mobile solar show opens at KAAU

JEDDAH, March 26 — The first mobile solar energy exhibition opened Sunday at King Abdul Aziz University with a display of home and industrial equipment operated on solar energy alone.

The exhibition, sponsored by Al-Husseini Corporation and Sun Inc. of Louisiana in association with a group of American and

Australian companies, offered photovoltaic units operating lights, fans, radio and tape players, water pumps and a small refrigerator — from which visitors were served ice-cold drinks.

There was also an Australian thermal system which can heat 160 liters of water to 100 degrees centigrade for household use. It can be used in hospitals, hotels and

and small industries, according to Mehboob Ahmed, marketing manager of Al-Husseini.

Ahmed said that small photovoltaic systems pump 150 gallons of water per hour and could provide 100 watts of power for six to eight hours — ideal for beach houses or as an alternative to diesel generators.

— Farouk Luqman

Miteb signs contract

Abha to get SR230m sewer system

RIYADH, March 26 (SPA) — The town of Abha in the southwest is to have a major sewage and water drainage system under a contract signed here Monday.

Prince Miteb, minister of housing and public works who is acting for Municipal and Rural Affairs Minister Prince Majed signed the SR 230 million contract.

U.K. mission due

JEDDAH, March 26 (SPA) — A British trade mission representing 15 major engineering and construction firms will start a 12-day visit to Saudi Arabia next Friday.

Khaled receives

Swedish minister

RIYADH, March 26 (SPA) — King Khalid received here Monday Swedish Agriculture Minister Eric Eklund who is on an official visit to the country. The meeting was attended by Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, Dr. Rashad Pharaon, adviser to the King and Minister of Agriculture Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh.

The project provides for the installation of 12 kilometers of ceramic pipe mains, 40 kilometers of branch pipes, and house connections.

The contract also calls for the demolition of the present water collection reservoirs and septic tanks and the construction of a pumping station.

A sewage treatment plant is also included as well as 1.5 kilometers of canals for stormwater.

The contract includes provision for the supervision of the operation and maintenance of the system.

Young called to resist un-Islamic trends

RIYADH, March 26 (SPA) — Youth leaders from the Muslim world here Monday warned young Muslims against "the forces of wickedness and corruption and destructive ideologies" and made proposals for Muslim youth activities and education.

At the end of its fourth session here Monday, the World Assembly of Muslim Youth warned young Muslims against "such alien and destructive institutions and ideologies as communism, Zionism, existentialism, missionary activity by other religions, freemasonry, anarchism, Rotary Clubs and nudism".

The assembly proposed the establishment of Islamic travel agencies to help young Muslims to travel in the Muslim world, an integrated plan for sports activities and a federation of youth hostels in Muslim countries.

Other recommendations included measures to prevent a further "brain drain" of young people out of the Muslim world. These were:

— Publication of books and periodicals on Fatwa's (Muslim legal opinions) and Muslim youth problems;

— A committee of Muslim intellectuals to study youth problems;

— Abidance by the Islamic faith, Sharia, and the Holy Koran to face attacks against the Sunnah (Traditions of the Holy Prophet);

— A plan for the reform of education in Muslim countries;

— Construction of a permanent headquarters for the assembly, a permanent youth camp in Abha, permanent assembly premises at the Mecca and Medina shrines and at Mina to cover the Pilgrimage, a special center for training of youth leaders,

— Similar training for young women to play leading roles among women within the bounds of Islamic values and objectives;

Governor appointed

RIYADH, March 26 (SPA) — A royal decree was issued here Monday, appointing Sheikh Fahd ibn Khaled Al-Sudairi governor of Najran to replace his father who died earlier this year.

Youth meeting ends

Training centers for branches of social and human sciences.

Schools, institutes and model

Islamic universities, as well as

charity institutions, and an inde-

pendent Islamic World Academy to serve Islamic thinking and culture.

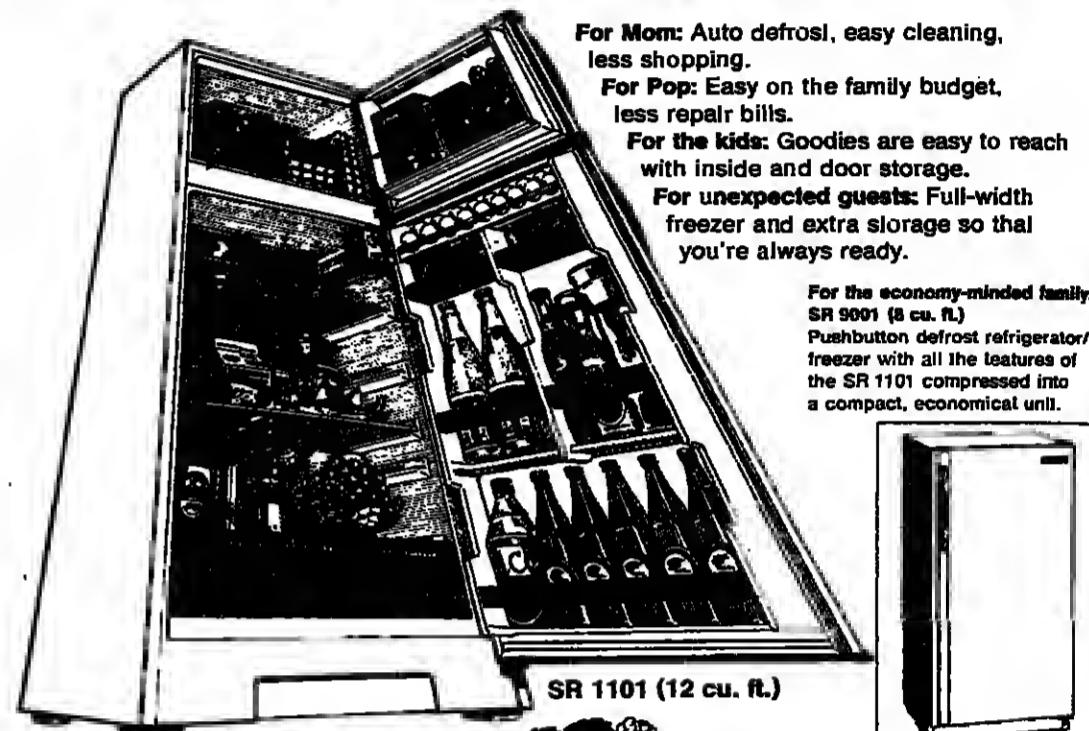
The assembly urged young

Muslims to spare no effort to

regain and restore Islamic shrines, preserve the integrity and prestige of the Muslim community and defend the rights of Muslims everywhere.



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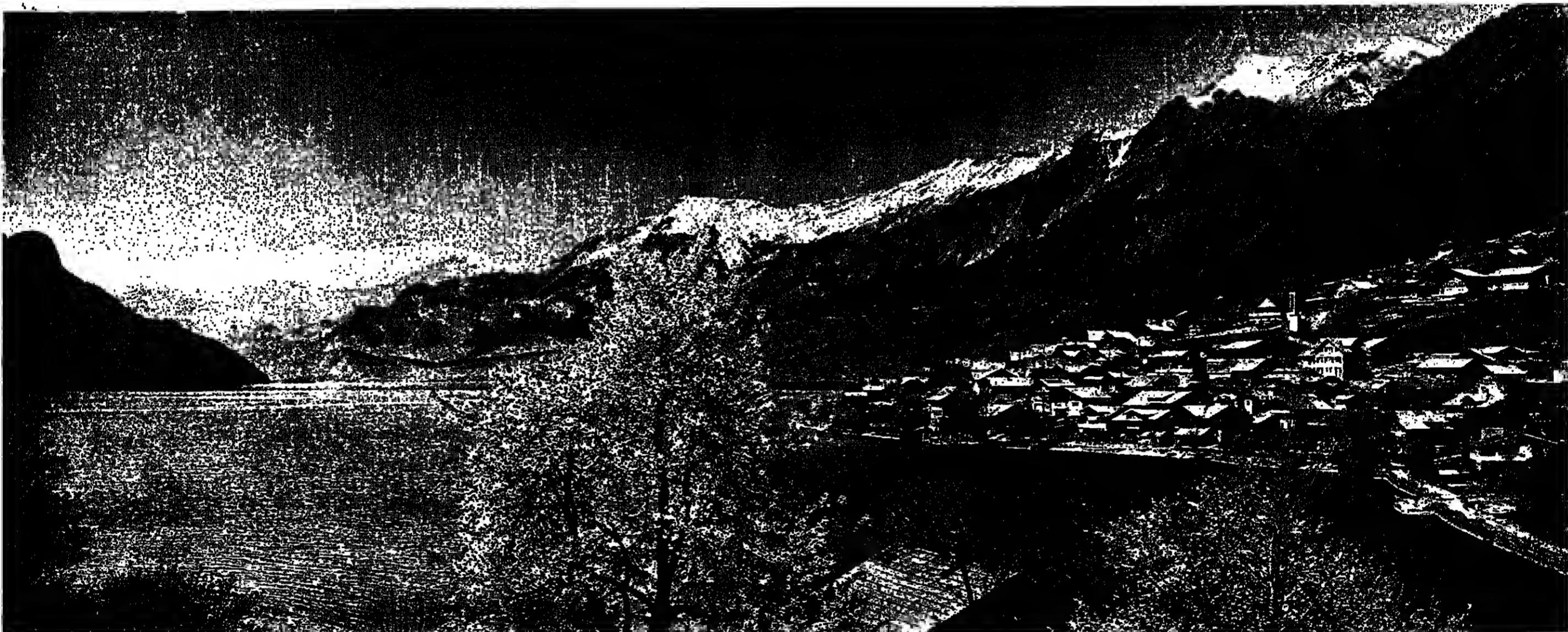
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For Pop: Easy on the family budget, less repair bills.

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holiday flats, 5,338 km of railways, 630 km of motorways, 6,200 taxis, 19 health resorts with medical baths, some 15,000 restaurants. And much more.

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JUBAIL: Kanoo Travel Agency - Kanoo Building P.O. Box 37 Dammam - Phone 51300 Ext 65/67.



Sadat party asks Arabs to support peace accord

AIRO, March 26 (R) — With hours to go before Egypt and Israel, President Anwar Sadat's National Democratic Party appealed Monday to other Arab countries to support the treaty.

Mid tightened security throughout the country, it also led against attempts to divide Egyptian people, saying in a speech that Egypt was "fully against any foreign country."

Assassin meets Sad for talks

DAMASCUS, March 26 (R) — Hussein of Jordan arrived in Damascus Monday for talks with President Hafez Al-Assad over the situation arising from the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

The Jordanian monarch was to be in Baghdad later Monday for talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

July

Sadat said to visit Japan

OKYO, March 26 (R) — President Anwar Sadat will visit Japan next week, Japanese Foreign Ministry said Monday.

He has a standing invitation to come here, said earlier month he hoped to visit West Germany and Japan.

The Egyptian Embassy would neither confirm nor deny that Sadat would make the visit in July, but the sources said the date had been broadly agreed by the two governments.

Ugandanese brigadier killed during army maneuvers

HAROUN, March 26 (AP) — Ugandan soldiers, including a brigadier, were killed during maneuvers in western Sudan, a news release said Monday.

The announcement did not give exact location or details of how three officers and two soldiers but officials said that maneuvers in the area over the past weeks have involved the use of ammunition.

spiracies against the people who maintain their solid national unity."

In an apparent attempt to placate those embittered by Egypt's decision to sign the treaty, the statement listed some of the benefits it said it had achieved.

These included the agreement for Israel to withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula and other occupied Arab territories and provisions for Palestinian autonomy.

The statement, issued after a meeting of the party's leadership, also said Sadat had reiterated that Arab Jerusalem was an indivisible part of the West Bank and its liberation was as important as liberating the West Bank.

Newspapers made no reference to mounting Arab opposition to the treaty. But the semi-official "Al-Ahram" and the mass circulation "Al-Ahbar" bitterly criticized Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's visit to Syria, saying it intended to turn the other Arab against Egypt even more.

"Al-Ahbar" said that the purpose of Gromyko's unex-

pected visit to Damascus was to lead the attacks on Egypt and ensure that proposals for an economic and political boycott of Egypt taken at last year's Baghdad summit of Arab countries would be implemented.

"Let it be known that Gromyko's sudden visit is only concerned with fighting Egypt because it has destroyed their (Soviet) influence, expelled their experts and cancelled their role in the Arab-Israeli problem."

"Al-Ahram" said Gromyko's visit was also intended to give moral support to the Syrian government.

Egypt planned no celebrations to mark the signing of the treaty, saving these for Sadat's return this week.

For the moment, security men are taking no chances. Travellers from Alexandria reported increased security Monday at check-points at entrances to Cairo.

Police stopped all cars and trucks to check the identity of drivers and passengers.

Security vans carrying riot-helmed armed police were parked in the city's main squares, while extra guards were on duty at hotels and the United States and other embassies.

For Sadat's return, triumphal arches are being erected at Cairo Airport with slogans such as "Sadat, hero of peace" and "peace means prosperity."

Officials said the celebrations will begin after the president's return next weekend and later after the People's Assembly ratifies the treaty under Egyptian constitutional practice.

Monday the patriotic music on government-owned broadcasting stations was one of the few signs that Egypt was about to end the 30-year-state of war with Israel.

The mood in the capital appeared to be one of anxiety and hope.

"Look," a Cairo laundryman said, "we anticipated peace when Sadat returned from Jerusalem (16 months ago) and then when he went to Camp David."

"The newspapers here said peace was on our doorsteps. It wasn't, so now we have to be careful."



LUNCHEON: U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is pictured with others in Washington Thursday at a luncheon hosted by Egyptian Defense Minister Kamel Hassan Ali. Ali was negotiating some minor, last-minute details prior to Monday's scheduled signing of the Egypt-Israel peace treaty. Shown from left to right: Ali; Undersecretary of State for Science and Technology Lucy Wilson Benson; Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal; and Vance. (AP photo)

World Bank, IMF should assist OECD head urges Turkey aid

ANKARA, March 26 (R) — For Sadat's return, triumphal arches are being erected at Cairo Airport with slogans such as "Sadat, hero of peace" and "peace means prosperity."

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"The newspapers here said peace was on our doorsteps. It wasn't, so now we have to be careful."

Within this context," he said, "Van Lennep mentioned that the resumption of export guarantees to Turkey by the OECD countries could also be considered instead of only government-to-government loans between the member countries and Turkey.

Both officials said there had been no negotiations yet on the amount of the cash aid.

Queen Noor loses baby

AMMAN, March 26 (AP) — After three months of pregnancy, American-born Queen Noor of Jordan has "lost her unborn baby," the Royal Palace said Monday.

The brief statement attributed the loss to undisclosed "health troubles."

The queen, formerly Lisa Halaby, was married to King Hussein last June at age 26.

She is a 1974 graduate of Princeton University and was design supervisor for Alia, Jordanian Royal airways.

Her father, Najeeb Halaby, is former president of Pan American World Airways and former head of the Federal Aviation Administration.

She is Hussein's fourth wife. His first two marriages ended in divorce. His third wife died in a helicopter crash in 1977.

President appoints new North Yemeni armed forces chief

BAGHDAD, March 26 (AP) — North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who last week shuffled his cabinet, announced the appointment of a new armed forces chief of staff, the Iraq News Agency has reported.

The agency Sunday said Lt. Col. Abd Al-Aziz Barti, the former interior minister, has been named chief of staff to replace Lt. Col. Ali Saleh Smaibah, who takes over the new post of advisor to the commander of North Yemeni forces.



President Ali Abdullah Saleh

will be led by Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad, who will fly to the Iraqi capital with the foreign ministers of the two Yemens.

Syria promises to help Sanaa with education

SANA, March 26 (R) — Syria has pledged all possible aid to North Yemen in education, Sanaa Radio says.

It said Sunday the pledge was made by Syrian Minister of Education Zuleikha Masharqa on his departure for home after a six-day visit.

The Syrian minister toured several provinces during his stay.

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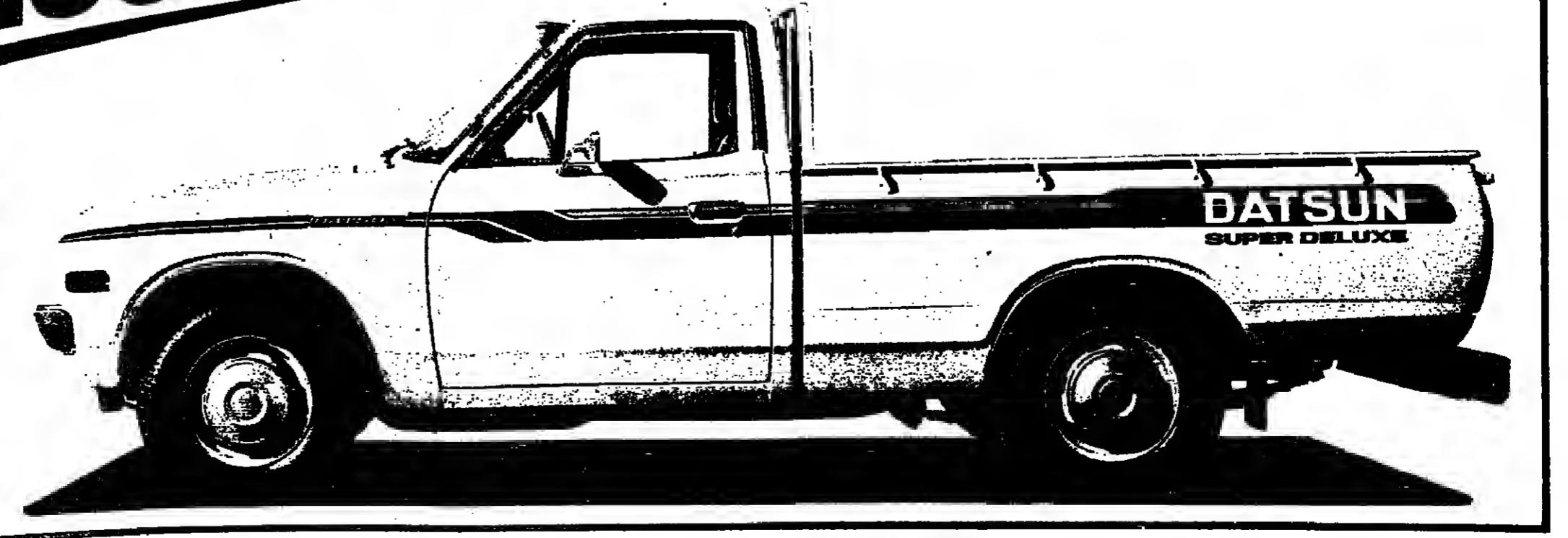
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Suitcase bomb wounds four at JFK terminal

NEW YORK. March 26 (AP) — A suitcase on its way to the belly of an airliner carrying 181 people blew up, and two New Jersey buildings were bombed in what was allegedly a new terrorist assault by anti-Castro Cubans.

The blasts Sunday night were the responsibility of an anti-Castro group known as Omega 7, according to a male telephone caller, speaking with a Spanish accent, who promised "similar actions will continue."

Police said a bag containing at least three sticks of dynamite exploded in the Trans World Airlines baggage area at Kennedy Airport at 8:48 p.m. (0148 GMT.) The suitcase was among luggage workers were preparing to take to TWA Flight 17, waiting on the runway for a flight to Los Angeles at 9 p.m., officers said.

Four baggage handlers suffered minor injuries from the blast.

Passengers were evacuated from the plane as local and federal authorities searched for additional explosives and for the person who checked the bag onto the flight. Passengers boarded and the plane left five hours late.

Several calls warning of the bomb were received by various police agencies and TWA, but all the calls came after the device already had exploded, prompting

speculation that it triggered prematurely.

"It was our intention to blow up the plane and not injure anyone," the caller to the AP said. In New Jersey, explosions about two hours after the Kennedy blast damaged the offices of the New Jersey Cuban Program in Weehawken and the Elmaceen Pharmacia in Union City.

The three sites were attacked because they were "operating in mutual agreement with the tyranny of Fidel Castro," the caller said.

Twa has flown to Cuba, the Cuban Program is working to free political prisoners in that country and Elmaceen Pharmacia exports medical products to Cuba.

The caller said the three organizations "are part of a fifth column created by Castro in the United States to satisfy his need for American dollars."

"Similar actions will continue until we shut down this source," he said.

Omega 7, a terrorist group made up of Cuban exiles, has been active in the New York City area during recent months, most recently on Dec. 29, 1978, when it claimed responsibility for explosions that caused extensive damage at the Cuban mission to the United Nations and lesser damage to Avery Fisher Hall at Lincoln Center.



INFERNO : Fire and smoke rise from the burning drums of phosphorus chemicals on a tractor-trailer rig after an explosion recently in downtown Gettysburg, Pa. Families were evacuated temporarily and all schools were closed.

Top specialist in Britain to join Narayan's doctors

BOMBAY. March 26 (AP) —

A top British doctor flies here Monday to help treat critically ill Indian elder statesman Jayaprakash Narayan, hospitalized with kidney and heart trouble.

The 76-year-old Narayan has been under intensive care at Bombay's Jaslok Hospital since his heart stopped briefly last Tuesday.

Dr. Jeffery Marston, a leading colitis specialist and senior lecturer in surgery at the Middlesex Hospital, London, will examine Narayan Monday to see if his

bleeding can be stopped without major surgery.

Senior Indian doctors have advised drug treatment and blood transfusion because of Narayan's weak health.

Two surgeons who last year operated on Narayan at Swedish hospital in Seattle, Washington offered to fly to India for possible consultation but the director of the Jaslok Hospital did not think their help was needed.

One of the most respected Indian public figures, Narayan launched a student movement against the rule of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1974 which ended her declaration of a state of emergency and his imprisonment.

Marine, under suspicion, home from Vietnam exile

GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION, Ill. March 26 (AP) — Marine PFC. Robert Garwood, declaring "I love you America, I'm glad to be home," returned to the United States on Sunday after more than 13 years in Vietnam. He faces charges that could mean his execution.

Garwood, on advice from his attorneys, refused comment on written preliminary charges that he deserted in time of war, urged American soldiers to quit fighting and unlawfully communicated with the Viet Cong during the Vietnam War.

"The only one who knows what has gone on in the past 14 years is Bobby Garwood," his civilian Attorney, Dermot Foley, said at a news briefing here.

Garwood, accompanied by three marine officials, arrived in Chicago after a 15-hour flight from Okinawa. He was kept away from reporters at the airport and seen only for about one minute when he entered the Navy hospital here to undergo extensive medical tests.

His last words to reporters were: "I want to see my family, I want to see my family."

He was taken to a 12th-floor room for a reunion with seven members of his family, including his father and stepmother, all from Greensburg, Ind. He will have

China-Vietnam peace talks said doubtful

U.S. intelligence praised

BANGKOK. March 26 (AP)

With Vietnam's deadline for the withdrawal of Chinese troops from its soil only three days away, there were no signs Monday that the situation along the China-Vietnam border had eased enough to permit talks on normalization proposed by Hanoi for this Thursday.

Earlier if American intelligence had been able to analyze correctly Vietnamese intentions.

He said it incorrectly believed last year that Vietnam intended only to demonstrate support of Cambodia's guerrillas, and not to launch a military attempt to swallow all of Cambodia.

China already had said its

punishment of Vietnam would depend on the extent of Vietnam's military action against Cambodia.

Aspin said U.S. intelligence incorrectly estimated that the Soviet Union might retaliate along the Sino-Soviet border if China attacked Vietnam to support Cambodia.

He said

Vietnam last week announced it was ready for talks this Thursday, if Chinese troops had completely pulled out of Vietnam a day earlier.

Vietnam Sunday accused China of launching fresh artillery attacks on Vietnam's territory and occupying 12 new positions, some of them "well inside Vietnam."

Although analysts in Bangkok following the conflict have not been able to confirm specific Vietnamese charges, some well-informed sources say the Chinese are continuing to occupy border enclaves previously held by the Vietnamese.

U.S. Intelligence

In Washington, a congressman said that China's invasion of Vietnam was predicted by U.S. intelligence six weeks before the attack.

Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wisc.) said Sunday "This was no mean feat," adding that "Years of study of foreign military patterns paid off by enabling analysts to recognize the meaning of fragments of information."

In a press statement, Aspin said he drew these conclusions after three days of hearings by the House Intelligence Oversight Subcommittee of which he is chairman.

The American intelligence agents detected Chinese troop movements toward the Vietnam-

border as early as December, Aspin said. By early January, he said, they accurately reported to President Carter and his advisers "The Chinese may choose to engineer a strong localized demonstration of Chinese power along the frontier."

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Leftist swing in near-complete results

Provincial elections snub Giscard

PARIS March 26 (AP) — French voters handed President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's ruling center-right coalition a significant rebuff Sunday, electing some 188 new Socialist and Communist representatives to state-level governing councils.

With all but 10 of the 1,846 districts reporting, the three main component parties of the president's ruling coalition had won 900 seats, a loss of 156 seats in the general councils that run the nation's departments. Results from the other 10 districts were not expected until later.

The big winner of the two-stage

balloting that began last weekend was the Socialist Party, which overcame months of bitter infighting to win 557 seats, an increase of 158.

Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand, who is locked in a three-way fight for control of France's largest party, called, the Socialists' showing "a great success, more than expected."

France's Communist Party, continuing the electoral success it began in 1977 municipal elections, won 225 seats, an increase of 31 seats according to the near-final results.

What the French press called

"the leftist push" is expected to result in at least eight new presidencies for the left when the 1,846 districts choose new leaders on Wednesday. The other half of the nation's cantons chose their new six-year representatives in 1976.

Giscard d'Estaing's own Union for French Democracy won 429 seats, 62 less than before.

The president's Gaullist partners, led by Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, won 198 seats, a loss of 41.

Though many parliamentary deputies also seek district office in the cantonal elections which are often called France's "school of

democracy," the results usually have little impact on the 592-seat National Assembly.

Nevertheless, this year's poll was being carefully monitored for signs of further erosion of support for Giscard d'Estaing's government and its controversial economic policies.

Jean Lecanuet, president of Giscard d'Estaing's party, grudgingly acknowledged the gains of opposition. "The opposition wins local elections but when the elections are grave, when the destiny of the nation is at stake, it is the opposite that happens."

One bright spot for the government was the election of the president's elder son, Henri Giscard d'Estaing, from the canton near his family chateau in Authon, southwest of Paris.

Another was Bernadette Chirac, wife of the Gaullist leader, who was elected from her husband's stronghold in Correze, in central France.

In the first round last Sunday, Economy Minister Rene Monory, Transport Minister Joel le Theule and Jacques Pelleter, secretary of state for education, were all elected outright.

The most recent poll showed the president now commands the confidence of only 51 per cent of France's 53 million people, a slide of six points in February and 11 points since Jan. 1.

Premier Raymond Barre too has been under increasing pressure as France's unemployment rate has crept up to 6.1 per cent and inflation continues stubbornly at nearly 10 per cent a year.



HEIDELBERG: Surrounded by security guards, King Carl Gustaf XVI and Queen Silvia of Sweden walk to the city hall of the queen's home on their recent visit to West Germany. (AP Photo)

To disrupt April elections

Rhodesia rebel offensive feared

SALISBURY, March 26 (AP)

— Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, the Rhodesian supreme military commander, has warned eastern border farmers to brace for what he called a "bloody tough" month of fighting in the face of guerrilla threats in sabotage elections.

Walls also announced further plans to reinforce troops in the field through April but gave no details. Already, the military command has ordered a general mobilization of most regular and reserve security forces before and after the elections.

The general was speaking to

some 200 cheering white farmers in the southeast border town of Melsitter, scene of some of the heaviest guerrilla activity in the escalating six-year war. The rich farmlands adjoin Mozambique, base for guerrillas of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

ZANU and Zamibia-based Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union (ZAPU) have vowed in week next month elections, designed to end nine decades of white domination.

Nkomo and Mugabe co-leaders of the Patriotic Front denounce as a "sham" a settlement agreement

reached last March 3 between the white minority government and three moderate black leaders promising black rule through next month's elections.

Under the constitutional plan, whites will still control the armed forces, civil administration and judiciary. They will also hold 28 of the 110 national assembly seats.

In a bid to prevent major efforts

to disrupt elections, the Ian Smith

Deputy premier

La Malfa dies in Rome

ROME, March 26 (R) — Italy's Deputy Premier Ugo La Malfa died in Villa Margherita Hospital early Monday. He was 75.

The leader of the small republican party had been in a coma since early Saturday after suffering a massive brain hemorrhage.

He was one of Italy's most respected politicians. He went into a coma just three days after being appointed vice-premier and minister for economic planning in Italy's 41st government since the World War II.

One of the founding fathers of Italy's post-war democracy, la

regime has in the last month launched a series of cross-border raids against guerrilla bases in three southern African countries: Angola, Mozambique, Zambia.

Walls has said that further strikes will be launched to ensure free and fair elections.

He told the farmers the guerrillas had to sabotage the elections or suffer a serious loss of face in the international community.

Narita again target of protest

NARITA, Japan, March 26 (AP) — Thousands of helmeted protesters demonstrated Sunday outside the barbed wire fences of Tokyo's Narita International Airport, shouting slogans against expansion plans facilities.

Organizers said 14,000 students and labor unionists came from all over Japan to show their support for farming families still clinging to lands airport authorities need for two additional runways.

Police estimates put the number of demonstrators at 6,000. Police said most of the protesters came from 28 ultra-left student and militant labor union organizations.

The airport was opened May 20 last year after 11 years of protests.

Narita has functioned as Tokyo's main international airport without incident, despite lack of a jet-fuel pipeline or high-speed train links to Tokyo, 66 kilometers away. Strong local opposition has prevented the construction of all but one runway and half the proposed terminal buildings.

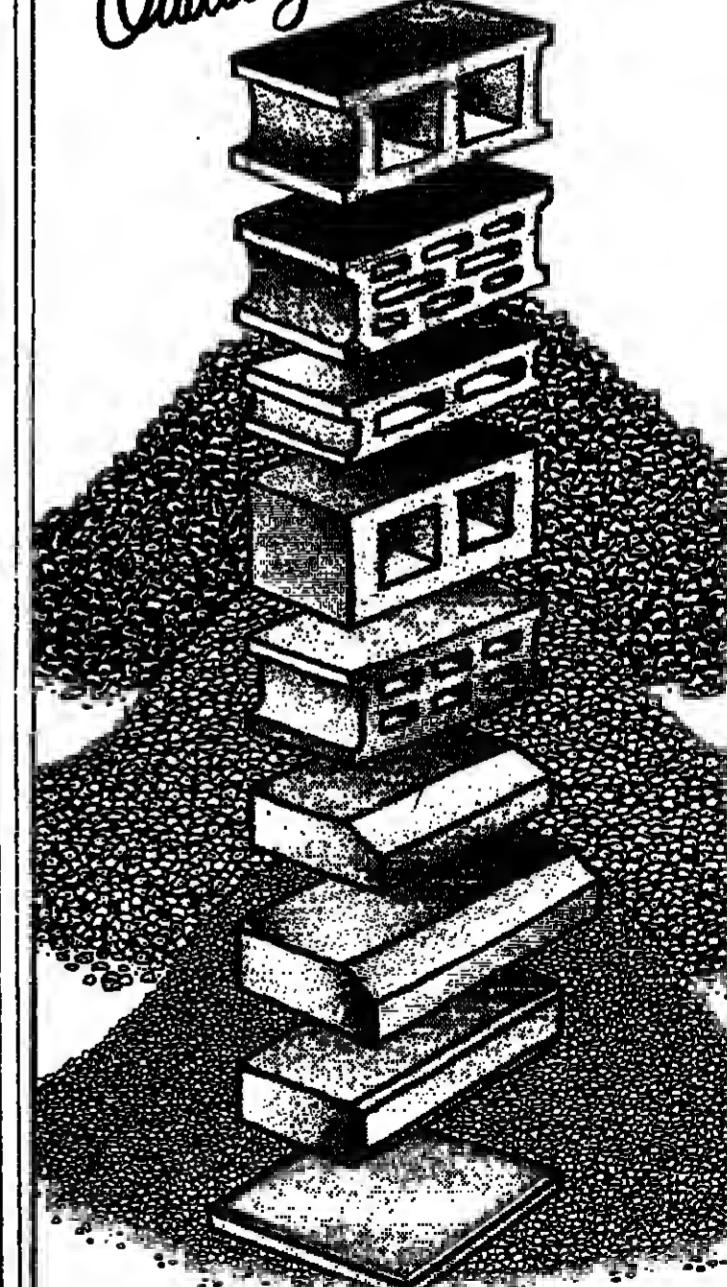
Police Sunday arrested three persons outside Narita for possession of gasoline bombs.

Seventeen families have refused to give up their land for construction although most farmers have made peace with the authorities in return for large financial settlements or commercial concessions at the airport site.

Local farmers, the original members of the Anti-Airport League, have been replaced by environmentalists and ultra-left radical groups. At Sunday's march, the helmets of snake-dancing protesters outnumbered the straw hats of diehard farmers by a hundred to one.

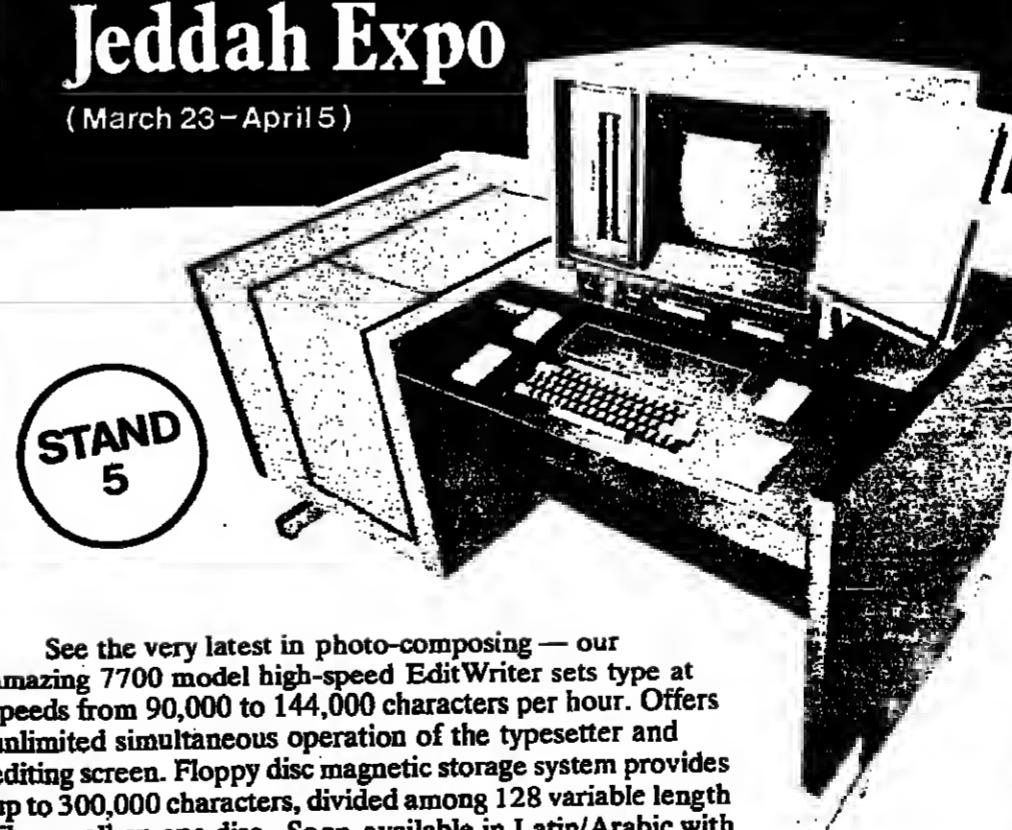
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Serving the ends of the occupiers

By Jim Kurland

NABLUS — The old man with the black-and-white caftan is sitting in front of the stall on a small stool, leaning forward on a cane. His heavy-set face is covered with stubble and his tongue moves slowly.

"It is all a trick," he says in Arabic, a younger man translating. The men in the small circle sitting around him nod and laugh. "The Jews are not going to give us anything. This is all a trick. Sadat is a traitor. He just wanted his land back. And now he has it and that will be that. You think Menachem Begin wants to do something for the Arabs?"

His name is Abdullah and for 30 years he has lived in Balata, a Palestinian refugee camp just outside Nablus, in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. In the stall, bags of grain are piled high behind him. Out front, bunches of bananas dangle from the overhanging ceiling.

The men are talking about the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt and the plan agreed on at Camp David to replace the Israeli military government here with Palestinian self-rule. They are not enthusiastic.

"The Jews just want to do what they have always done — they want to take our land, Arab land, and get rid of us. We know that," Abdullah says. "We are not fools. This self-rule does not mean anything and we will not have anything to do with it." He leans forward on the cane that is tucked under his arm.

Abdullah says he was a resident of Jaffa, when the war of 1948 came and he was forced to leave his home. He says he will not be satisfied until he can return to his home.

"No Palestinian will ever forget," he says. "If you have a tree that has been taken, you want your tree, you will not forget."

Balata is a community of about 20,000. It consists of a series of stucco homes built closely together, dusty streets surrounded by a wire fence. It is a kind of trailer camp made permanent with television antennas sticking up from roofs of the low-lying homes. Into the hills that surround Nablus are bigger, more luxurious houses, a sign of the success many Palestinians have had even in their exile.

"Begin — You know who Begin is?" Abdullah says. "He is the terrorist. We have not forgotten who he is. We know what he wants to do and we're not going to let him. We want our land back and only then can there be peace — a real peace."

When Mr. Sadat embarked on his peace mission 16 months ago he did so with the declared intention of securing a comprehensive settlement, and despite reservations and opposition in most Arab capitals, some Arabs still hoped that the Egyptian leader would realize the impossible dream.

It was not to be. Sadat apologists may argue that he had to settle for what he could get when it became clear to him that Israel was not willing to make the kind of concessions that would make a comprehensive peace possible. But such an argument assumes that Sadat had already been isolated in the Arab world and that he had no alternative — which is far from the truth. It should be recalled that the Baghdad summit conference, branded as an anti-Sadat gathering, had offered Sadat his chance to renounce his unilateral move and return to the fold. But Mr. Sadat chose to ignore the collective Arab wish, and humiliated the delegation sent to meet him.

Egypt is now making a desperate effort to get the Arabs — or at least some of them — to endorse its folly, but its assurances that comprehensive peace is the ultimate objective stand on very flimsy grounds. It cannot expect the Arabs to bail it out at this late stage.

In choosing to sign a separate peace treaty with Israel, President Sadat acted consciously and with full awareness of the risks and implications of his action. As Egypt's president, Mr. Sadat is privileged... to decide where his country's interests lie and how best to serve them. But in doing so Mr. Sadat, in the eyes of other Arabs, has compromised the collective Arab interest in pursuit of his national objectives — objectives which the Arabs and particularly the Gulf states went a long way to satisfy, not out of charity or patronage, but out of a genuine desire to see Egypt out of its difficulties. In the past, President Sadat described his critics as "small men" with "no imagination" who recovered very quickly from their "fits of frenzy," as was the case after the Sinai disengagement agreements. Mr. Sadat is again expecting to repeat the feat. But the general feeling is that this time, the Egyptian leader has crossed the line.

UNHAPPY ENDING

President Anwar Sadat's Middle East peace efforts have reached a regrettable conclusion. Egypt has divorced itself from the Arab world. A total reshuffling of alliances in the Middle East threatens to unfold, bringing with it an element of uncertainty that can only bode ill for those who still seek a just settlement to the decades of war that have plagued this region.

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'Hanshoof'

By Elias Antara

CAIRO —

"Hanshoof" — we shall see — is the word most Egyptians use to describe the mood in Cairo on the eve of the formal end to 30 years of conflict with Israel and the start of uncertain peace.

There is no ebullience, no dancing in the streets. No mass celebration is planned. Just coping, with everyday problems, and the widespread belief that whatever peace may bring, Egypt's difficulties are not over.

Great portraits of President Anwar Sadat stand at major intersections and along main boulevards, left in place from previous occasions. Outside the parking lot at Cairo airport a cluster of paper mache doves sits on the grass as a permanent fixture.

But in a city of almost 10 million people — three times the population of Israel — there are no evident preparations for a new era.

Most Egyptians are strongly in favor of peace. "Enough of war, it has brought us nothing and neither side can win," said Ibrahim Habib, a lawyer and former police general.

When speaking in vague terms, many Egyptians think their lot will eventually improve after Monday's ceremony at the White House. But when pressed, doubt creeps in.

The lack of euphoria stems in part from message of the state-controlled media. While terming the peace treaty a victory for Egypt, they stress that efforts for long-term peace in the Middle East are just beginning. And, they add, those efforts will be laborious.

Another reason is that Egyptians have been disappointed before. In October, 1973 — at the end of the last war with Israel — the people of this impoverished country thought they were finally on the road to prosperity.

Instead, there was more inflation, more taxes and less housing — and years of seemingly endless, often arcane negotiations with Israel.

An oft-heard comment after the Sadat journey to Jerusalem in 1977 went like this: "We extended our hand in peace, why don't they take it and get this over with?"

In the 16 months of peace talks since then, a villain has emerged — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. He is regarded here as trick, untrustworthy and perhaps worst of all, as disconcerting and impolite for the way he is believed to haggle over every point.

This attitude toward the leader of the country Egyptians are making peace with has been fostered by press campaigns depicting Begin as a small, mean, ungenerous person.

Even after the treaty was all wrapped up last week, the state-owned television was saying that Begin still was pursuing a "policy of expansion and negation of the rights of Palestinians."

"October" magazine, founded with the personal encouragement of Sadat after 1973, this week featured on its cover President Carter as the statue of liberty and Sadat as a victorious pharaoh. They are looming over a montage of modern high-rises and mosques, illustrating the beneficial influence of the two peacemakers.

There is no sign of Begin on the cover.

"I am going to watch television tomorrow just to make sure that man (Begin) signs the treaty, and to see how he does it," said Hassanien Gomaa, an engineer in his mid-thirties.

Did he think real peace was at hand, and what did it mean for him? "Hanshoof," he replied.

Talaat Abdul Qader, who repairs dented car fenders in a small alleyway in central Cairo, said he thought most Israel's probably were as tired of war as most Egyptians. "But that man Begin, nobody can be sure about him. Hanshoof," Abdul Qader said.

Another reason for the low-key attitude here is the growing realization that most other Arab countries are bitterly against Sadat and the treaty. — (AP)

saudi press review

"Okaz" said the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel "may be seen as something as an important American diplomatic achievement. The American government considers it a first step in the direction of a comprehensive and just settlement of the conflict and a cornerstone of its future policy in the region."

But this is not so crucial."

What is more important is the next Israeli step. Since its inception, Israel has been heavily dependent on sheer military power and its ability to impose its existence. Violence has become its basic principle. It may seem natural to expect this treaty to temper the standard operating procedure of Israeli policy, but it seems unrealistic to do so in view of recent Israeli pronouncements about their need to fortify other fronts by resorting to the latest military technology that America can provide. This means that the Israeli leadership, in reality, is

pursuing the same old policy of military force which they believe has made the treaty with Egypt possible.

But, logically, real peace and military force are contradictory. Arab nationalism, which is one of the significant developments of the contemporary Arab awakening, will never be reconciled with continued occupation of Arab lands and the denial of Palestinian rights.

The question shall always remain: can Israel abandon its outdated precepts of superior military might and can the United States help it do so by ending access to its arsenals?

Calling it "a black day at the White House," "Al-Riyad" said the so-called peace treaty will not bring peace. It is neither the right Egyptian peace, nor the right American and Palestinian nor Arab peace. It is Israel's peace alone. With a stroke of the pen, Israel has got what it wants —

legalization of its 30 years of aggression in the Arab World. It is unfortunate that the biggest power in the world has legalized occupation of other people's lands and their exile from their homeland.

The Arabs have lived through black days before, but this is the blackest of all," the paper said. "It is a deadly stain in the heart of every Arab and Muslim."

In another commentary "Al-Riyad" said it is unlikely that the Labor government in Britain would survive until the October general elections.

"In fact, observers do not give it much more than a week as a result of the industrial unrest and the return of IRA violence and the assassination of the British ambassador in Holland.

"The Callaghan government was unable to settle the disputes with the trade unions and that has aggravated the already serious economic situation in the country."

Furthermore, its pact with Liberal party has not been much of a guarantee of survival," the paper said.

"Al-Madina" said that the 26th of March is a decisive day in Arab history as it marked the day the Arab world lost Egypt as a partner in its struggle against the Israeli

enemy. But the paper hoped it won't be for long and that some day soon Egypt will return to the fold. But, it added, it will be a mistake to think that the Arab world cannot operate without any one single Arab state.

According to "Al-Jazirah" the Arabs were unanimous in rejecting the Egyptian-Israeli treaty which represents the Palestinian people.

Because it ignored, by letter and spirit, the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination. Peace cannot be restored without the full participation of the parties concerned, foremost among them being the Palestine Liberation Organization.

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A gentle artist working in the Arab world

By Jean Grant

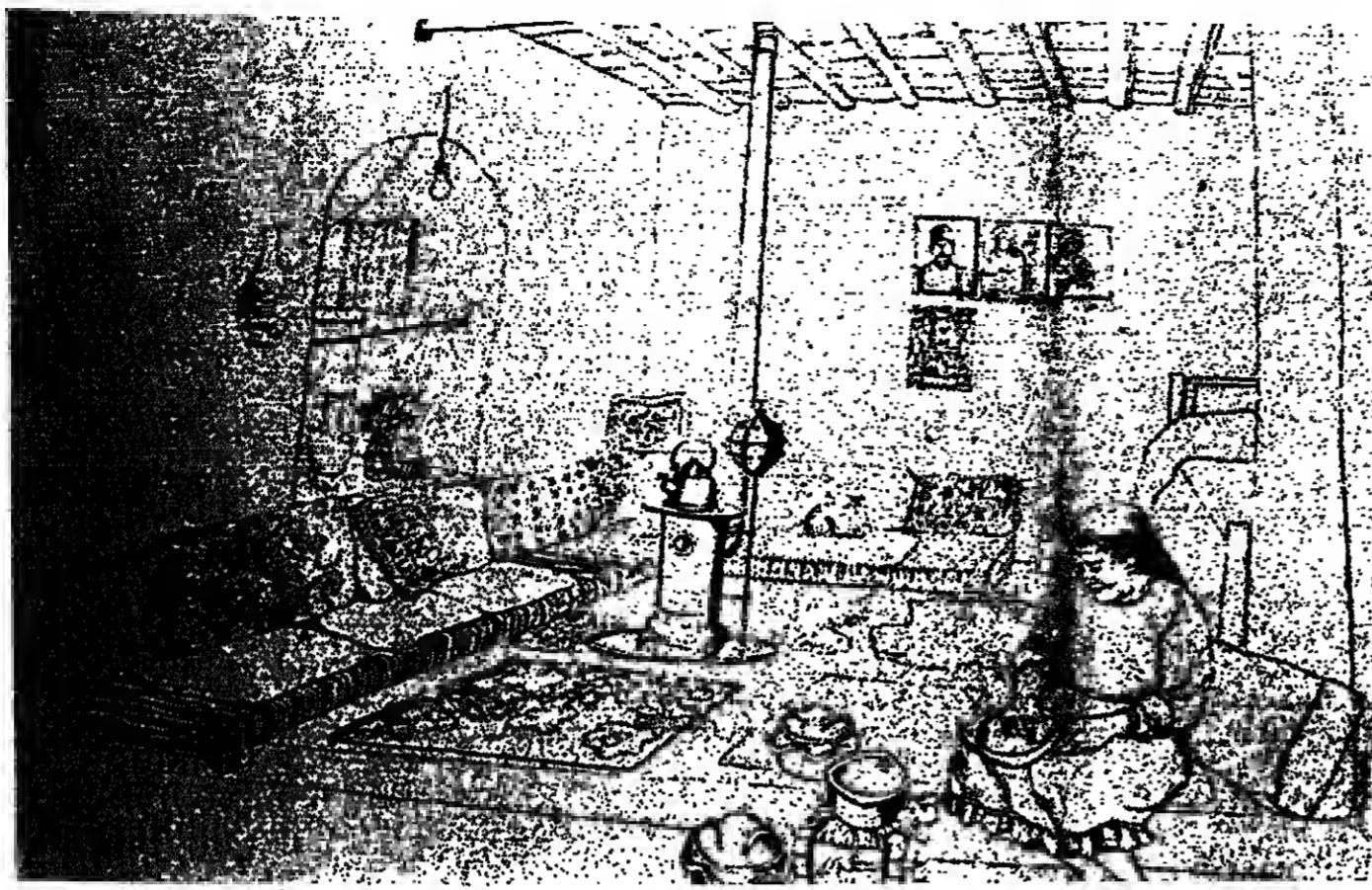
DHAHRAN — Penelope Williams is an artist, an illustrator in pen and ink who left Canada for the Arab world over a decade ago and, in her pacific, gentle way, has done much to depict the beauties of everyday life here.

Penelope — or "Penny" as she is known to friends — has made her home in Beirut for the past 13 years. Not the Beirut of ultramodern high-rises, but the humbler, more old-fashioned neighborhoods of the city. The fishmonger comes to these quarters with the morning's catch. The flower girl in her voluminous skirts balances on her head an aluminum tray with bouquets of anemones, violets and cyclamen. The shoeshine man plies his trade with a tarnished brass box filled with vials of shoe polish. Plants sprout from Nido cans, and pigeons flutter between T.V. antennas.

Penny Williams has sketched them all in meticulous detail. Printed in yearly limited editions, her books are so popular that she has scarcely a copy left for herself.

Though Beirut is her home base, Williams has ventured throughout the Arab world, from the Gulf to the Maghreb. In a calendar done for "Aramco World" magazine in 1973, she sketched scenes from Saudi Arabia ranging from the Prophet's Mosque of Medina to the port of Damman.

Recently she made her third



Potter Sitt Emilia at her home in the Lebanese mountain village of Assiya.

visit to Saudi Arabia and talked about her work.

"Even when I was a little kid in

Toronto, I was interested. I played with Syrian and Lebanese children and grew up knowing the good smell of Arab bread on baking day. In May, 1966, on graduating from the Ontario College of Art, I set out for Lebanon on a 21 day excursion ticket, and was so fascinated I never returned to Canada, even for a visit, until last summer."

How does Williams set about drawing her scenes?

First, she steps herself in her milieu.

"I stay on the spot and watch life go by. I usually spend three mornings watching what goes on in one spot, what type of people and cars go by. I sketch as I observe. I don't like to work from a photograph except when absolutely necessary."

She admits that she finds working with color a struggle, preferring the immediacy of pen and ink to oils, and is happiest working in a medium which she says is "closer to drawing with one's fingers."

Williams' talent is lighthearted and easy to appreciate for its visual quality. The drawings have almost universal appeal. The seamy side of life has no place in her drawings. They possess a crisp, early-morning quality.

What happens to such an artist in time to civil war when one's pacific world melts away? At the height of the fighting, in October, 1976, Penny lived off Clemenceau Street, a few blocks from the hard-hit hotel area. Had Williams abandoned idyllic tableaux for grisly war scenes?

"I have never been a war artist. I thought I would do it when I was

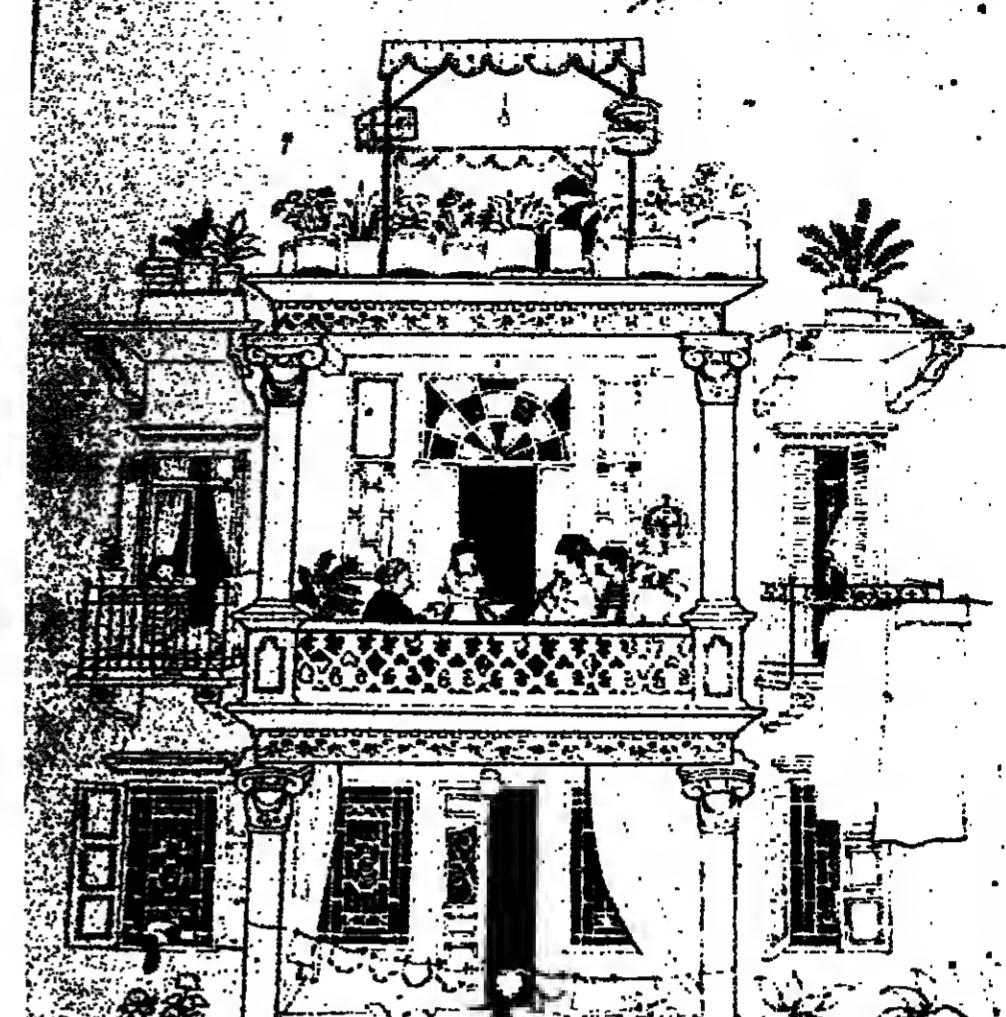
in the midst of the war, but found I couldn't. It's just not in me to be a war artist."

Instead she went to Tunisia for the war months of 1976-77 and sketched scenes of peace for "Aramco World." She finds the effect of the war "very disheartening." Houses she would have liked to sketch are located in areas too dangerous for her to enter. To paint the headquarters of one of the political parties appealed to her. She wanted to do it realistically in color, with black and red flags festooning the front of the building, but the atmosphere in

Beirut made it impossible for her to sit and sketch in safety.

Since the civil war, Penny has turned her attention to designing children's toys and illustrating picture books for children. She has published an Arabic alphabet book with bright bold designs, from alif for assad (lion) to yad for yid (hand). Next she brought out "Beirut, My Home," which consists of two sheets of cardboard from which one can make a model of a traditional Beirut house. Aramco purchased 500 of these for use in its schools.

Just published this year by Col-

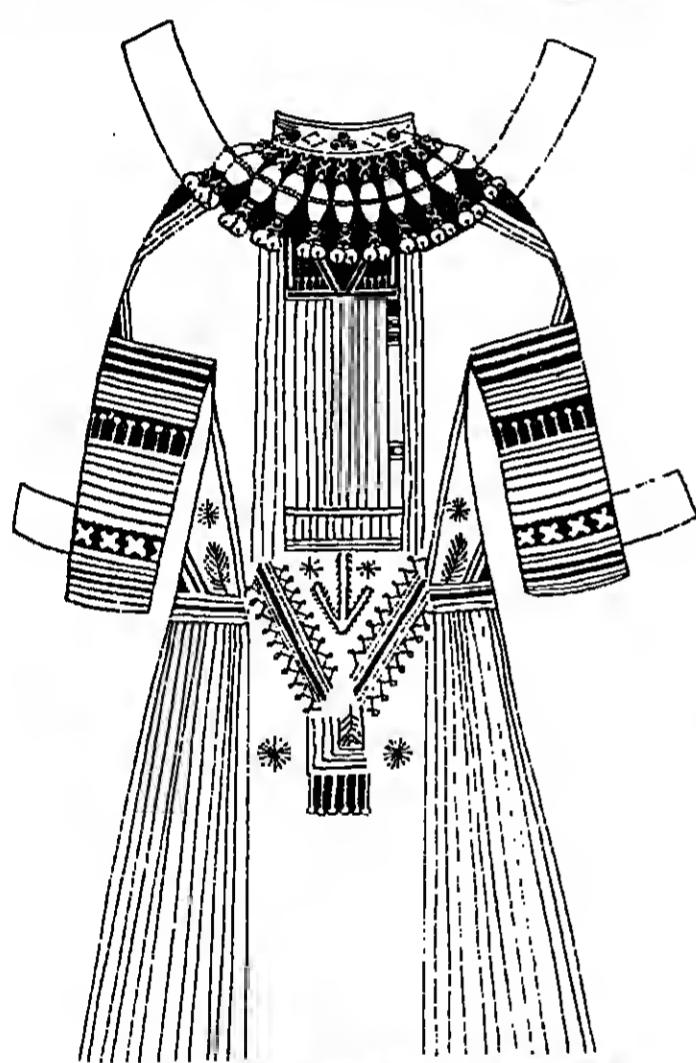


A Beirut house sketched by Penelope Williams.

head.

Williams believes Arab children have a right to indigenous toys, and it was to supply this lack that she designed her delightful doll village. But it appears that American children like playing with them as much as Arab children. Her recent visit to Dhahran was to do illustrations for a school book about the Arab world for American children.

It makes a pleasing cycle that Williams — who as a young child was captivated by the Arab world — has done much to introduce children of the West to that world, and to help instill pride in Arab children in their own heritage.



An embroidered Saudi dress from "Paper Dolls".

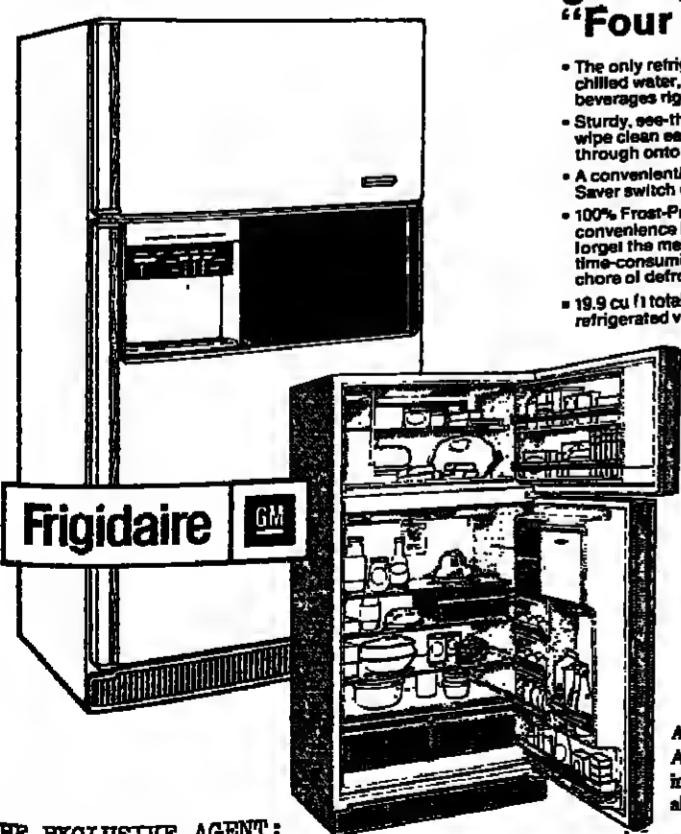
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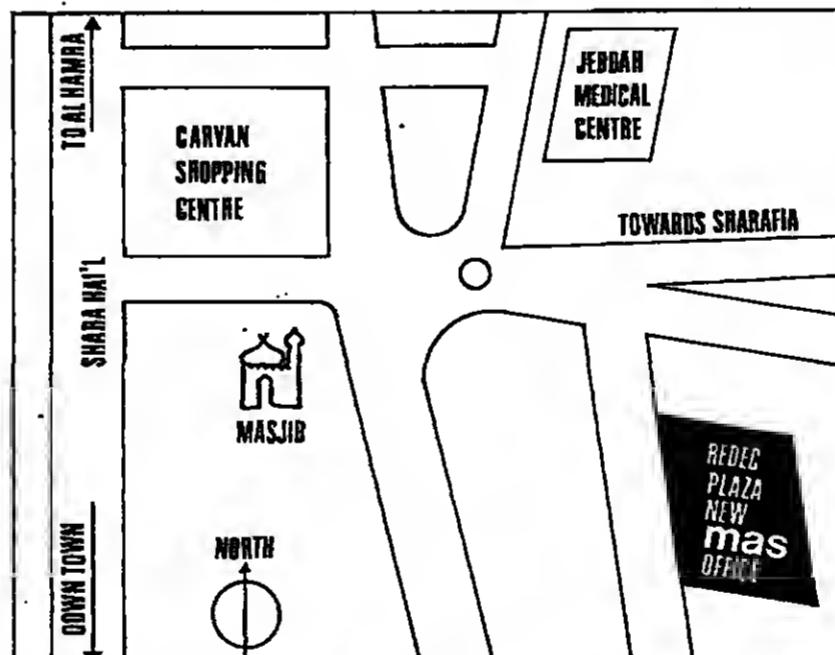
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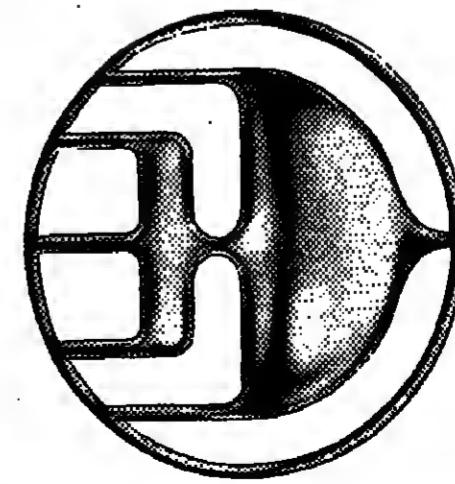
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Art and science combine for the ultimate musical instrument

By Joseph McLellan

WASHINGTON — "There is no such thing as electronic music," says Morton Subotnick, who composes electronic music. "If I used a pencil to write a novel, would you call me a pencil artist — or a typewriter artist if I used a typewriter?"

He has a point, perhaps (although we do talk about "violin music" or "piano music"). "There is such a thing as music; there are various ways of producing sounds; there are electronics and violins, and there are people who choose to be artists and arrange these sounds in meaningful forms."

But you have to have a name for what Subotnick does, perhaps more successfully than anyone else on the scene, and for lack of a better term, he also reluctantly calls it electronic music.

What Subotnick has is the ultimate musical instrument, the result of a shotgun wedding between art and science. In his field, slide rules and graph paper and little black boxes with wires become a composer's tools, and the composer's status approaches that of a potter.

No longer need to write down notes on paper and wonder whether the effect will be spoiled in performance by the clarinetist's temperament, the violinist's intonation. He can reach into an unfathomable grab-bag of available sounds, pick out the exact whoosh, bleep, splat or even melody he may want, fix it on tape, proof-read and correct it, and play it back for himself or an audience without relying on any middlemen.

Potentates get restless; perfection palls. After nearly 20 years of working primarily with pure electronics, of having his music played not only on records and in concert halls but in the electric circus and creative playthings and the elevators of a Manhattan office building, Subotnick is slipping the human element back into his work.

For the past six years, he has been producing a series of electronic works in which the central metaphor is that of butterflies — a good, workable image for a new musical medium that is still emerging from a sort of cocoon. In a recent lecture-concert at the Smithsonian's Hirshhorn Museum, he played what he called "My Last Butterfly," a brilliant collage of sounds that swept around the concert hall, bounding from speaker to speaker like an avalanche of ping-pong balls, working an intricate balance and counterpoint between two germinal motifs and finally fluttering off like — yes, like a sky full of butterflies.

It was as complex and, in its way, as masterful as a Bach fugue, and it showed the composer at the moment of his career when he has completely mastered his medium and begins to look elsewhere for new challenges. Subotnick has begun working on what he calls "ghost music."

"Ghost music" is a little closer to what the traditionalist might call simply "music". One of its distinctive qualities is that it involves real human beings standing up there in front of the audience and using voice, clarinet or piano to make sounds. The live music interacts with tracks that the composer has set down on tape — and, again, that is hardly new. Edgard Varèse taped electronic inserts to play along with the orchestra in his "Deserts" as early as 1953; Mario Davidovsky has won a Pulitzer for one of his "synchromisms" in which the piano interacts with a tape, and Luciano Berio has worked extensively on blending voices and tape. But the standard live-and-tape composition is like an old-fashioned duet or concerto, a sort of dialogue between electronics and flesh and blood. In ghost music, the live sound becomes electronic. In some compositions, the voice is unheard, but it goes into the amplifier and modifies the sound that is coming off the tape. In others, the messages imprinted on the tape are unheard, but they modify the sound coming from the voice or instrument.

Electronic sounds have been mingled with live sound in Classical music at least since Respighi called for a recorded nightingale's song to be played during his "Pines of Rome." But Subotnick's ghost music (which may look dry on paper but can sound electrifying in performance) brings a new element into the old connection. It is not the first time Subotnick has broken new ground in the field. His



Morton Subotnick with his trade tools. "Silver Apples of the Moon," commissioned for Nonesuch Records in 1967, was the first electronic composition written specifically for records (which are this music's natural medium), and also the first electronic music to reach the Classical Top 10.

"They came and offered me \$500 to compose it," Subotnick recalls, "and I told them I wasn't interested; I didn't want to be recorded on some small label that I had never heard of. Then I went home and looked at my record collection and I noticed that it was full of Nonesuch Records; I wanted to call them back and tell them I had changed my mind, but I didn't know how to reach them; I didn't know at the time that Nonesuch was a subsidiary of Elektra. Fortunately, they came back the next day and offered me \$1,000. The record was on Billboard's list of the 10 Classical best sellers for three months, and I would look at the list and begin planning my trip around the world. When my first royalty check arrived, months later, it was for \$1,500, and I learned something about Classical best sellers, but I didn't make my trip around the world."

He did, however, give a boost to electronic music, a medium that

was already rising fast. By the mid-'70s, according to an estimate in John Vinton's "Dictionary of Contemporary Music," more than 10,000 electronic compositions had been produced "by more than 2,000 composers using equipment that includes over 500 permanent electronic music studios not used for other purposes." Electronic music has been used in films, in radio and TV commercials, in a rudimentary form by every rock group and with considerable subtlety by some. Walter Carlos has translated Bach into electronic sounds, and an electronic Beethoven dominated the soundtrack of "A Clockwork Orange." The medium has come a long way since Respighi's nightingale, and its future potential seems unlimited.

So why go back to human performers? A detached observer, looking at Subotnick's work in the context of what is happening generally in music, may see it as part of a trend. Sometimes it is called Neoclassicism or Neoimpressionism. Whatever the name, it can be seen most simply as a welcome humanization of serious music. Composer Eric Siegmeister, whose orientation is basically traditional, has conjectured that music was in a state of traumatic shock after World War II; composers became afraid of emotion, and many produced works that sounded (sometimes correctly) as though they had been composed by mathematical formulas.

But in recent years, there have been signs of change everywhere. Wild, exotic colors intrude on the severe, abstract lines that once characterized Stockhausen's work; Berio takes his listeners on excursions into riotous will and deep feeling; Wuorinen begins to make serial music sound pretty; Rochberg steps, unabashed, into warm, romantic sentiment, and Crumb waves his wisps of sound into patterns of misty mysticism.

Subotnick can explain the attraction of human performers in one word: "unpredictability," but then he is quick to elaborate. His explanation boils down to the idea that a purely electronic work is frozen in its definitive form, but one that has human performers has a chance to go on growing.

Traders of threatened wildlife species

By Iain Guest

GENEVA — Local dignitaries in Baden-Baden, West Germany, recently received a special offer by post: if they contributed \$100,000 to the "Association for the Support of Needy People," it read, they would receive the heads of a rhino, a lion, a buffalo, and a leopard, as well as three lots of feet, two skins, and a pair of elephant tusks.

All five of these animal species are either endangered, or threatened with extinction. Such wanton, often illegal, trade in animal products was the subject of a meeting this month in Costa Rica to review one of the few international instruments for protecting wildlife — the 1975 Washington Convention on Trade of Endangered Species.

To date, 51 countries have ratified the treaty. It contains two lists of animal and plant species. On the first are those considered

so threatened that their trade (except for the exchange of scientific specimens) is banned altogether. For those on the second list, trade is allowed, but a permit is required from the government of export. The rationale is that governments are likely to be cautious about squandering their wildlife resources.

There are no fewer than 1,200 species and subspecies of animals on these two lists. In the last 300 years, 400 species are estimated to have become extinct, and today a hard core has a particularly precarious hold on survival: Like the tiger, (whose population has fallen from 100,000 to less than 4,000 in 50 years), the Mexican grizzly, the Indian cobra, the Spanish imperial eagle, the red wolf, the Iranian deer, the American condor (of which an estimated 40 remain), and the Japanese white ibis (of which 12 were counted in 1965).

Officials at the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which administers the Washington Convention on behalf of the U.N. Environment Program from Morges in Switzerland, stress that in a general sense man is the power for the disappearance of a single species.

"They bring diversity to the environment, and an essential balance to the food chain and ecosystem," says Peter Sand, the Convention's general secretary. "Some species may also have an as yet undiscovered capacity to resist disease which is lost forever if they disappear."

The threat comes first from man's unconscious degradations, caused by population increase, tourism, deforestation, and the use of poisonous pesticides and weedkillers (which has taken a heavy toll on birds of prey and predators).

But the chief target of the Convention is trade. According to IUCN officials there are three

main culprits: medical and the fur and pet trade.

"In many countries, better if they've been chimpanzees, rather guinea pigs," says Peter Sand.

"This results in an demand for animals, 1973 and 1978 Sierra Le

exported 1,143 chimpanzees and the U.S."

The scale of the trade is also staggering: alone saw the export of skins of cats, many (ocelots, tigers, pumas, leopards) are endangered years ago. Brazil's 750,000 crocodile skins in wallets, belts, and shoes, the animals, reckons IUCN, have been cruelly killed.

The pet trade too is

More than most it is fad-able to changes in tax. In 1967 Britons bought 2.5 million as household pets.

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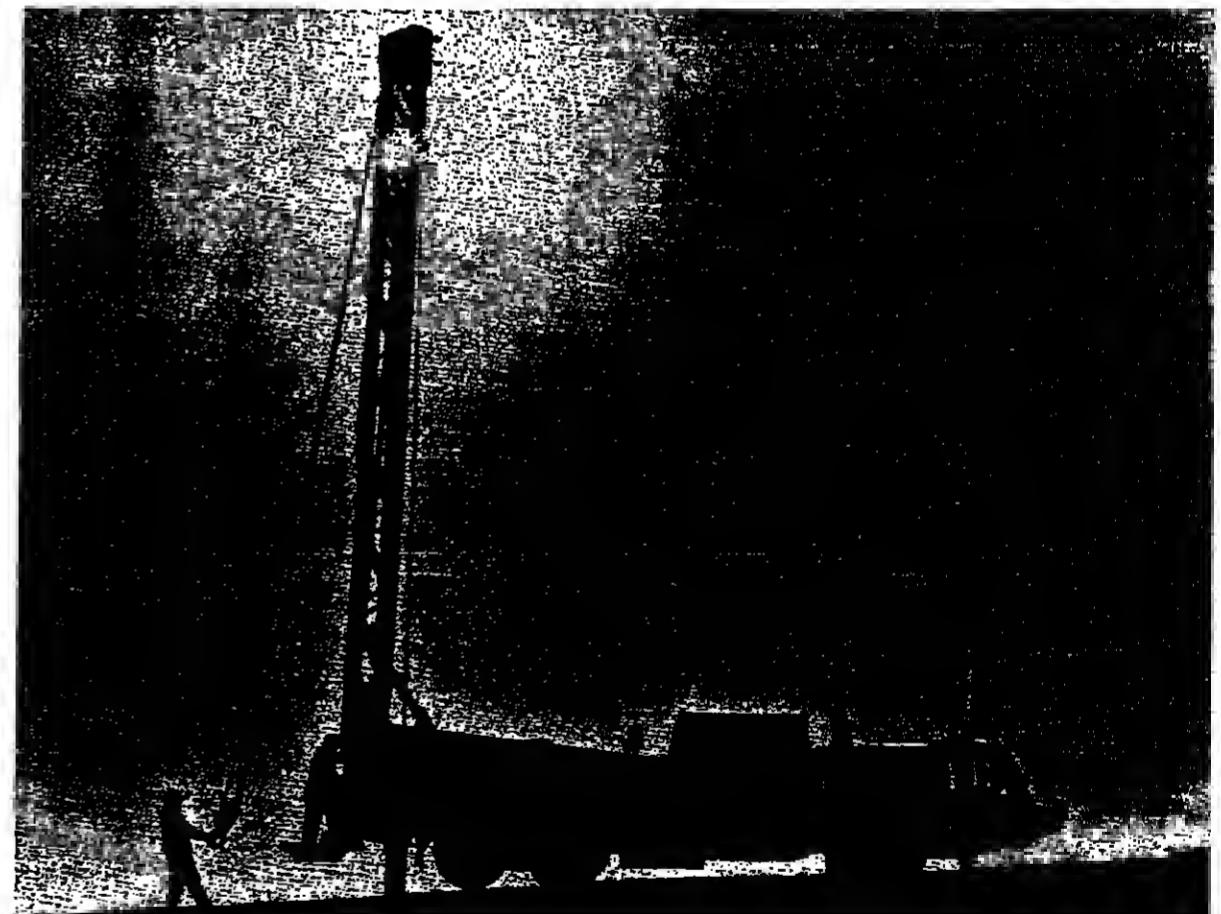
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Pakistan confines Aussie lead to 50

PERTH, March 26 (AP) — Dour defense was the order of the day Monday as only 166 runs were scored on the third day of the second Test between Australia and Pakistan at the WACA Ground.

With two days of play remaining after Tuesday's rest day the match is already heading towards a draw. At stumps, Pakistan was 19 for

one in its second innings after Australia had been dismissed for 327 and a first innings lead of 50 runs.

Australia then made an important breakthrough when Rodney Hogg dismissed opener Majid Khan for a duck with the eighth ball of his opening over.

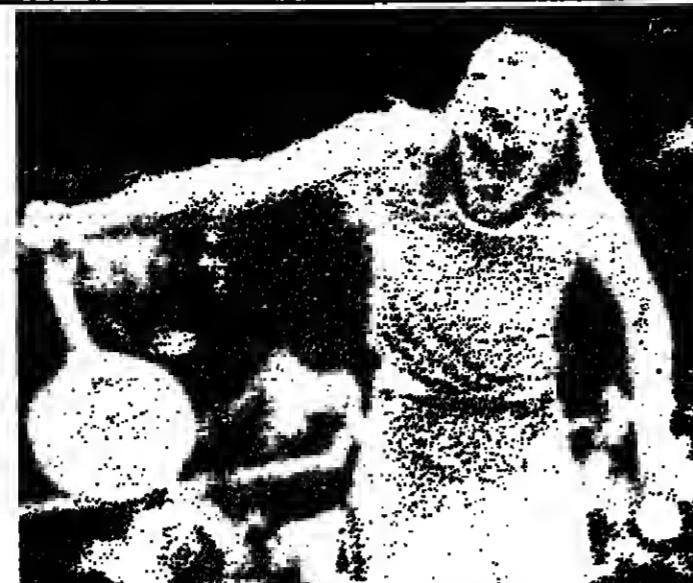
Australia took the field in the final session without captain Kim Hughes, who had a strained right and Andrew Hilditch took over.

Hughes said that Australia's slow batting had been brought about by defensive field placings, some excellent bowling by Imran Khan and Sarfraz Nawaz and the inexperience of the batsmen.

The innings was held together by left hander Allan Border, who batted very durably in scoring 85 in a marathon 347 minutes. Border was out in the final over before tea when he went for a big hit off leg spinner Javed Miandad and snicked a catch to Majid at slip.

In the end, Imran resorted to bowling bouncers at the last two batsmen, and one hit a ducking Dymock on the back of the neck.

After treatment, Dymock continued hitting with a helmet and mask. A paid crowd of 73,752



CONSOLIDATION: Britain's Sue Barker returns service during her 6-2, 6-2 victory over Australia's Dianne Fromholtz for the consolation prize in the New York event.

Record gate sees Martina best tough Austin in N.Y.

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP) — Martina Navratilova survived a tough fight with 16-year-old Tracy Austin Sunday and won the \$275,000 championship of the women's winter tennis tour, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2.

Navratilova, the defending champion, won \$100,000. Austin, who turned pro five months ago, got \$52,000.

A paid crowd of 73,752

watched in Madison Square Garden, a record in women's tennis.

When she was able to come into the net, Navratilova served and volleyed well on the medium-paced synthetic surface.

The teen-ager managed to keep Navratilova pinned on the baseline much of the time and displayed strong volleying tactics of her own.

European soccer roundup

Bilbao	3	Las Palmas	0	Panionios	2	Olympia	3	Rapid 1:28-23)	3, Voest Linz (26-23), 4, Wiener Sportclub/Post (24-23), 5, Austria Salzburg (24-23).
Burgos	1	Barcelona	0	OFI	1	Kastoria	0	Catanzaro	1
Leading placings: 1. Sporting with 35 points from 25 games, 2. Real Madrid (34-25), 3. Atletico Madrid (30-25), 4. Las Palmas (39-25), 5. Barcelona (27-25).				Aris	1	PAOK	0	Ascoli	0
Holland				Larisa	1	Panathinaikos	0	Lazio	1
Ajax	6	Utrecht	1	Ethnikos	4	Egaleo	2	Milano	0
Maasricht	1	Zwolle	1	Kavala	1	Apollon	0	Napoli	3
Nijmegen	0	Breda	0	Panachaki	1	AEK	2	Avellino	0
Sparta vs				Leading placings: 1. Aris with 41 points from 25 games, 2. Olympiakos (40-25), 3. A.E.K. (39-25), 4. Panathinaikos (33-25), 5. PAOK (31-25).		Perugia	1	Roma	1
Den Haag	2	Volendam	1	Leading placings: 1. Milan with 35 points from 23 games, 2. Perugia (32-23), 3. Torino (30-23), 4. Juventus (30-23), 5. Inter (29-23).		Torino	0	Juventus	1
Alkmaar	3	Roda	1	Portugal		Verona	0	Florentina	1
Haarlem	1	Feyenoord	1	Austria		Leading placings: 1. Milan with 35 points from 23 games, 2. Perugia (32-23), 3. Torino (30-23), 4. Juventus (30-23), 5. Inter (29-23).			
Deventer	4	Vitesse	0	Rapid	3	Innsbruck	0	Rapid	1:22-110
Eindhoven	2	Venlo	0	Voest	1	GAK	1	Catanzaro	1
Den Haag	2	Volendam	1	Admira	2	Vienna	1	Lazio	1
Alkmaar	3	Roda	1	Wiener S/P	4	Salzburg	1	Milano	0
Haarlem	1	Feyenoord	1	Sturm	2	Wien	3	Napoli	0
Deventer	4	Vitesse	0	Leading placings: 1. Austria Wien with 35 points from 23 games, 2. Guimaraes		(stopped by rain)		Perugia	1
Eindhoven	2	Venlo	0	Varzim	1	Benfica	1	Torino	0
Den Haag	2	Volendam	1	Guimaraes	1	Visent	0	Verona	0
Alkmaar	3	Roda	1	Leading placings: 1. Austria Wien with 35 points from 23 games, 2. Guimaraes				Inter	1
Haarlem	1	Feyenoord	1	Portugal				Milan	0
Deventer	4	Vitesse	0	Austria				Napoli	0
Eindhoven	2	Venlo	0	Rapid	3	Innsbruck	0	Perugia	1
Den Haag	2	Volendam	1	Voest	1	GAK	1	Torino	0
Alkmaar	3	Roda	1	Admira	2	Vienna	1	Milano	0
Haarlem	1	Feyenoord	1	Wiener S/P	4	Salzburg	1	Napoli	0
Deventer	4	Vitesse	0	Sturm	2	Wien	3	Perugia	1
Eindhoven	2	Venlo	0	Leading placings: 1. Austria Wien with 35 points from 23 games, 2. Guimaraes		(stopped by rain)		Torino	0
Den Haag	2	Volendam	1	Portugal				Verona	0
Alkmaar	3	Roda	1	Austria				Inter	1
Haarlem	1	Feyenoord	1	Rapid	3	Innsbruck	0	Milan	0
Deventer	4	Vitesse	0	Voest	1	GAK	1	Napoli	0
Eindhoven	2	Venlo	0	Admira	2	Vienna	1	Perugia	1
Den Haag	2	Volendam	1	Wiener S/P	4	Salzburg	1	Torino	0
Alkmaar	3	Roda	1	Sturm	2	Wien	3	Milano	0
Haarlem	1	Feyenoord	1	Leading placings: 1. Austria Wien with 35 points from 23 games, 2. Guimaraes		(stopped by rain)		Napoli	0
Deventer	4	Vitesse	0	Portugal				Perugia	1
Eindhoven	2	Venlo	0	Austria				Torino	0
Den Haag	2	Volendam	1	Rapid	3	Innsbruck	0	Milano	0
Alkmaar	3	Roda	1	Voest	1	GAK	1	Napoli	0
Haarlem	1	Feyenoord	1	Admira	2	Vienna	1	Perugia	1
Deventer	4	Vitesse	0	Wiener S/P	4	Salzburg	1	Torino	0
Eindhoven	2	Venlo	0	Sturm	2	Wien	3	Milano	0
Den Haag	2	Volendam	1	Leading placings: 1. Austria Wien with 35 points from 23 games, 2. Guimaraes		(stopped by rain)		Napoli	0
Alkmaar	3	Roda	1	Portugal				Perugia	1
Haarlem	1	Feyenoord	1	Austria				Torino	0
Deventer	4	Vitesse	0	Rapid	3	Innsbruck	0	Milano	0
Eindhoven	2	Venlo	0	Voest	1	GAK	1	Napoli	0
Den Haag	2	Volendam	1	Admira	2	Vienna	1	Perugia	1
Alkmaar	3	Roda	1	Wiener S/P	4	Salzburg	1	Torino	0
Haarlem	1	Feyenoord	1	Sturm	2	Wien	3	Milano	0
Deventer	4	Vitesse	0	Leading placings: 1. Austria Wien with 35 points from 23 games, 2. Guimaraes		(stopped by rain)		Napoli	0
Eindhoven	2	Venlo	0	Portugal				Perugia	1
Den Haag	2	Volendam	1	Austria				Torino	0
Alkmaar	3	Roda	1	Rapid	3	Innsbruck	0	Milano	0
Haarlem	1	Feyenoord	1	Voest	1	GAK	1	Napoli	0
Deventer	4	Vitesse	0	Admira	2	Vienna	1	Perugia	1
Eindhoven	2	Venlo	0	Wiener S/P	4	Salzburg	1	Torino	0
Den Haag	2	Volendam	1	Sturm	2	Wien	3	Milano	0
Alkmaar	3	Roda	1	Leading placings: 1. Austria Wien with 35 points from 23 games, 2. Guimaraes		(stopped by rain)		Napoli	0
Haarlem	1	Feyenoord	1	Portugal				Perugia	1
Deventer	4	Vitesse	0	Austria				Torino	0
Eindhoven	2	Venlo	0	Rapid	3	Innsbruck	0	Milano	0
Den Haag	2	Volendam	1	Voest	1	GAK	1	Napoli	0
Alkmaar	3	Roda	1	Admira	2	Vienna	1	Perugia	1
Haarlem	1	Feyenoord	1	Wiener S/P	4	Salzburg	1	Torino	0
Deventer	4	Vitesse	0	Sturm	2	Wien	3	Milano	0
Eindhoven	2	Venlo	0	Leading placings: 1. Austria Wien with 35 points from 23 games, 2. Guimaraes		(stopped by rain)		Napoli	0
Den Haag	2	Volendam	1	Portugal				Perugia	1
Alkmaar	3	Roda	1	Austria				Torino	0
Haarlem	1	Feyenoord	1	Rapid	3	Innsbruck	0	Milano	0
Deventer	4	Vitesse	0	Voest	1	GAK	1	Napoli	0
Eindhoven	2	Venlo	0	Admira	2	Vienna	1	Perugia	1
Den Haag	2	Volendam	1	Wiener S/P	4	Salzburg	1	Torino	0
Alkmaar	3	Roda	1	Sturm	2	Wien	3	Milano	0
Haarlem	1	Feyenoord	1	Leading placings: 1. Austria Wien with 35 points from 23 games, 2. Guimaraes		(stopped by rain)		Napoli	0
Deventer	4	Vitesse	0	Portugal				Perugia	1
Eindhoven	2	Venlo	0	Austria				Torino	0
Den Haag	2	Volendam	1	Rapid	3	Innsbruck	0	Milano	0
Alkmaar	3	Roda	1	Voest	1	GAK	1	Napoli	0
Haarlem	1	Feyenoord	1	Admira	2	Vienna	1	Perugia	1
Deventer	4	Vitesse	0	Wiener S/P					

Western ministers call for constant dialogue with OPEC

BONN, March 26 (R) — Possible oil price rises could harm the industrial world's generally favorable economic outlook, the finance ministers of West Germany, Austria and Switzerland have said.

The ministers called for a constant dialogue with the oil-producing countries to minimize the risk and urged heightened energy-saving measures aimed at lessening dependence on oil.

The three men, meeting Sunday for the sixth of their annual consultations, offered their conclusions as reports spoke of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) apparently being ready at its meeting in Geneva Monday to allow a substantial rise in world oil prices on top of the 14.5 per cent boost already agreed for this year.

The finance ministers — Dr. Hannes Androsch of Austria, Dr. Georges-Andres Chevallaz of Switzerland and Hans Mattheofer of West Germany — met at Kronberg, near Frankfurt. Their findings were contained in a statement issued by the finance ministry in Bonn.

Western economic measures and currency-stabilizing measures had helped foster an economic upswing, the statement said.

"However," it continued, "the generally favorable economic prospects are burdened with certain risks, which could arise mainly from a worldwide increase in crude oil prices."

In view of expected oil price developments, the statement said, the European Monetary System (EMS) could make a contribution toward stability.

But, it said, members of the new Common Market monetary arrangement must attain a high degree of economic harmonization.

The Swiss minister said his country was interested in suitable cooperation with the EMS while the other non-Market conferee, Austria, welcomed and supported the system's implementation.

The ministers also stated that despite the upward economic trend unemployment would continue to plague many industrial countries in the near future.

Mattheofer briefed his colleagues on West Germany's efforts to drum up an international aid package for Turkey within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, whose preconditions were a speedy agreement between the International Monetary Fund and Turkey.

The statement said the ministers stressed their preparedness to give effective support, in this way, to Turkey's own endeavors to overcome its economic crisis.



OIL TERMINAL : By the end of 1981 the flow of crude oil from Britain's North Sea oil fields through the recently commissioned Sullom Voe terminal (seen here) will meet two thirds of the country's oil needs. Situated on the Shetland Isles, northeast of the Scottish mainland, the terminal is the largest in Europe and will handle 1.4 million barrels a day.

Oil economists in U.S. claim price may hit \$ 16 per barrel

By Linda Grant

LOS ANGELES, March 26 (LAT) — The world price of oil is likely to be hovering between \$ 15.50 and \$ 16 a barrel by the end of this year, oil industry economists surveyed by the "Los Angeles Times" believe.

That view, which the analysts concede could be altered in an instant by a new blowup in the Middle East, is widely shared. And while it is not exactly good news for American consumers and workers, the forecast is a bit less do than the outlook of a few weeks ago.

But the oil price envisioned by these analysts would represent an increase of as much as 26 per cent above the \$ 12.70-per-barrel of last December, as measured in terms of the benchmark Saudi Arabian light crude.

Such an increase, well above the 14.5 per cent price rise originally announced by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for this year, would add half a percentage point or more to the nation's overall inflation rate, already predicted by some to exceed 9 per cent this year. It would represent the biggest single one-year leap since OPEC's quadrupling of prices in 1973-74, the move that marked the end of the cheap-energy era.

Nevertheless, a \$ 15.50 to \$ 16 price for a barrel of OPEC oil would be far less than the \$ 26 or more recently recorded in the spot market, and significantly below the \$ 18 a barrel that Iran's revolutionary government originally said it would use as a floor in

selling its crude.

Moreover, such a crude oil price would translate into a price of gasoline well below the \$ 1 per gallon predicted by some.

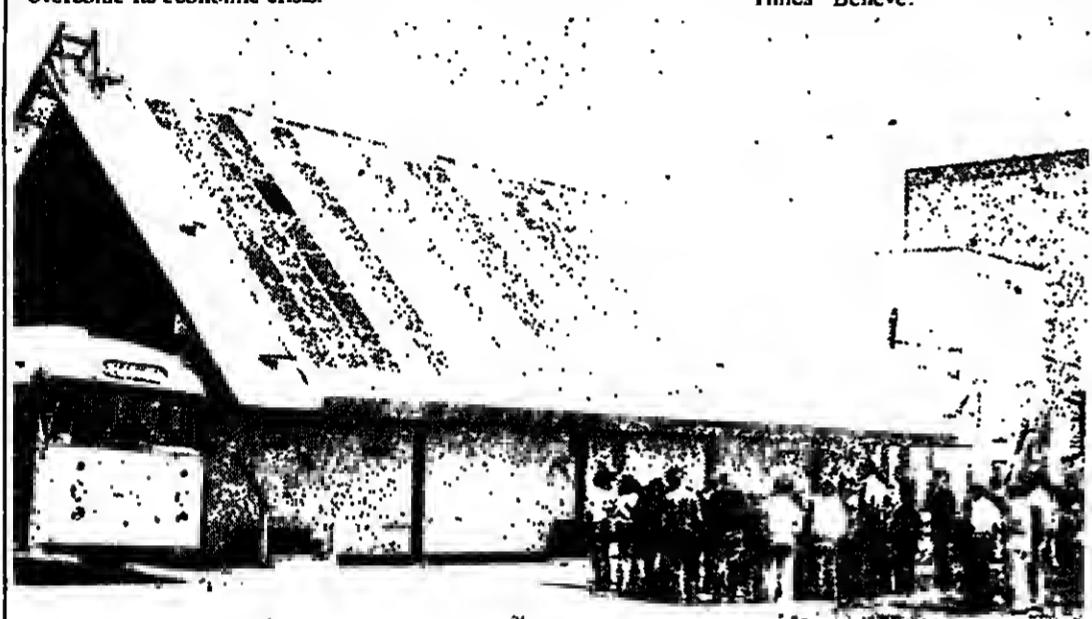
The critical assumption behind the economists' projection is that Iran will be producing and exporting significant amounts of oil.

Before the Iranian revolution, it produced nearly 6 million barrels a day and was the world's second-largest exporter, shipping in some periods as much as 5 million barrels a day. When that supply was abruptly cut off last December, the resulting shortfall in world supplies sent prices for crude oil on the spot market skyrocketing.

Iran has resumed production of about 2.5 million barrels a day and the international oil companies reported signs that the country might be heading toward 3 million. That production level was sufficient to meet world demand for the first time since Iranian fields fell silent.

In addition, after declaring that all its oil would be sold on an auction basis, last week Iran signed its first long-term contracts with Japanese companies at an "official" price yet to be determined.

That price will be established at the OPEC meeting now in session in Geneva.



SOLAR PANELS : As part of the United States attempts to save energy, U.S. scientists have been working and experimenting with solar heat methods. Picture shows specially built roof covered with solar panels designed to produce information for solar projects.



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SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS.

DATE: 28.4.1399/26.3.1979

TIME: 0700 HRS.

Vessels Working the Ship Agent Type of cargo Arrive Date

Berth No.	Vessels	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrive Date
5	TSING YI ISLAND	U.E.P.	KANOQ	GENERAL	24.3.79
6	NEOLLOYO BAHRAIN	KANOQ	GENERAL	25.3.79	25.3.79
10	WUXI	ORRI	LOADING UREA	21.3.79	21.3.79
11	BACHOANG	SOEASIA	C. CEMENT IN BAG	18.3.79	18.3.79
12	TONGARIRO	KANOQ	FROZEN MEAT	24.3.79	24.3.79
13	TRECA	KANOQ	GENERAL	25.3.79	25.3.79
17	CHRISTINE MAERSK	KANOQ	GENERAL	25.3.79	25.3.79
18	EVO ARMIS	SOEASIA	C. CEMENT IN BAG	17.3.79	17.3.79
20	CAPICA	S.A.I.T.E.	C. CEMENT IN BAG	12.3.79	12.3.79
21	ARABIAN LULUJAH	BARBER	C. CEMENT SILO VSL	26.10.78	26.10.78
22	NEWZEALAND STAR	BARBER	CONTAINERS	25.3.79	25.3.79
23	NEOLLOYO ROTTERDAM	KANOQ	CONTAINERS	25.3.79	25.3.79
24	STEINFELS	ALIREZA	GENERAL	26.3.79	26.3.79
25	FREUOENFELS	ALIREZA	RO-RO/CONTAINER	26.3.79	26.3.79
27	CLIMAX EMERALO	U.E.P.	RICE IN BAGS	25.3.79	25.3.79
28	MAHA VIJAY	S.E.A.	GENERAL	23.3.79	23.3.79
2 - RECENT ARRIVALS					
	NEOLLOYO ROTTERDAM	KANOQ	RO-RO/CONTAINERS	25.3.79	
	EVEROAWN	KANOQ	GENERAL	25.3.79	
	CHRISTINE MAERSK	KANOQ	GENERAL	25.3.79	
	CLIMAX EMERALO	U.E.P.	RICE IN BAGS	25.3.79	
	NEWZEALAND STAR	BARBER	CONTAINERS	25.3.79	
	NEOLLOYO BAHRAIN	KANOQ	GENERAL	25.3.79	
	STEINFELS	ALIREZA	GENERAL	26.3.79	
	TREPICA	KANOQ	GENERAL	25.3.79	
	FREUOENFELS	ALIREZA	RO-RO/CONTAINER	26.3.79	
	ROBERT E-LEE	KANOQ	LASH BARGES	25.3.79	
3 - VESSELS EXPECTED WITHIN 24 HOURS					
	MORLNG HEIOI	KANOQ			
	JUPITER DIAMONO	BARBER			
	CAPE ROONEY	GULF			
	FINN HAWK	X.M.C.			
	TAMANO	BARBER			
	OUELMIA	KANOQ			
	TAISUN	S.E.A.			
	STRAHLENFELS	ALIREZA			
	EVEROAWN	KANOQ			
	SILVER ZEPHYR	ALIREZA			
	AGIOS NICOLAOS	BARBER			
4 - TONNAGES DISCHARGED: (FREIGHT TONS) : 39,367					
5 - WAITING TIME : NIL					

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

U.N. meeting endorses plan to stabilize rice supply, price

MANILA, March 27 (AP) —

Delegates to a United Nations meeting on food endorsed Monday a Philippine proposal for an international rice agreement aimed at giving incentives to rice producers by stabilizing supplies and prices.

The proposal, under which the surplus would be released and made available in case of shortage, was made by President Ferdinand Marcos in a speech opening the week-long 22nd session of the intergovernmental group on Rice of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) last week.

The meeting, attended by 125 delegates from 100 countries, ended Monday. The conference asked the FAO to consider existing provisions and make recommendations to help rice supplies

and prices in the rice market.

The FAO proposal is to strengthen the existing national rice production and storage programs.

The guidelines favor the adoption of government policies to enable developing countries to obtain their import requirements on reasonable terms.

International agencies to increase financial and technical aid to the production and rice stock programs of developing countries.

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PAGE 14

International

Airport supply route closed

Idi Amin cut off in Entebbe; vows to escape

NAIROBI, March 26 (Agencies) — Ugandan President Idi Amin said Monday he was surrounded by Tanzanian tanks but was prepared to fight his way out, using only 20 loyal men against 20,000 enemy.

"I'm looking forward to having breakfast with the enemy," said Amin through a presidential aide who telephoned reporters in Nairobi.

Uganda government radio, monitored in Nairobi, carried a similar report after Amin personally telephoned the newscast.

Amin said he could see 12 Tanzanian tanks from the window of his official residence at Entebbe, a town beside Lake Victoria, where Uganda's only international airport is located.

Amin said the invaders had arrived during the night and had cut off Entebbe from Kampala, the capital 32 kilometers away, and from the rest of Uganda.

The report, if true, would signify a major blow to Amin's military supply routes. Most of the weapons and soldiers reportedly supplied by Libya this month were flown into Entebbe.

Amin's story prompted these reactions in East Africa:

— Top-level intelligence sources with direct access to Tanzanian military planners in Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital, denied it. They said Tanzanian units were still at Mpigi, a village about 32 kilometers from both Entebbe and Kampala.

High ground at Mpigi, from which Tanzanian artillery could reach both the capital and the airport, was said to be the deepest advance of the Tanzanians in the

five-month war.

Unconfirmed reports from exile sources said Entebbe Airport had already come under shell fire.

Ugandan forces, backed by up to 600 newly-arrived Libyan troops, have already counter-

attacked once south of Mpigi. The defense of Mpigi is expected by military observers to be the most important battle so far in the war between the two neighbors which began with a Ugandan incursion into Tanzania last October.

Diplomatic and exile sources in neighboring countries say the Ugandan army has collapsed in many areas in the face of the Tanzanian and exile advance.

— Ugandan exiles said the tanks mentioned belonged

to mutinous Ugandan soldiers who were trying to overthrow Amin in the name of Brig. Emilio Mondo, No. 2 in the Ugandan Defense Ministry, and make peace with the Tanzanians. They said some of Amin's top officers had been killed in fighting at Entebbe.

The sources said Mondo had made contact with the Ugandan exile groups.

These groups set up a united front at a meeting in Tanzania over the weekend, and Mondo intended to try peace negotiations with the invaders, the sources said.

A spokesman for Amin described Mondo, however, as completely loyal. Other exiles said Amin offered his own resignation twice over the weekend to military advisers in his defense council, and it was rejected both times.

The exiles also claimed that an unsuccessful mutiny occurred near Kampala at Makindye Barracks, headquarters of the military police.



John Vorster

five-to-one in Parliament.

Vorster, in a statement last

Thursday which the opposition said was in itself a constitutional breach, asserted that the first he knew of the Information Department's secret funding of "The Citizen" was in August 1977.

Mulder said Vorster knew about it long before then and made no effort to halt the project.

But in another statement Sunday night, Vorster said his earlier assertion was "a correct reflection

of what took place and it is the truth."

He said the preliminary report last December of a judicial inquiry headed by Judge Rudolf Erasmus had concluded that Mulder carried on with "The Citizen" project without consulting Vorster personally for his real opinion.

Mulder said Horwood was also involved in getting the Information Department's secret projects, despite his denials.

Prime Minister Pieter Botha, his government severely shaken by the scandal, said he would not comment on Mulder's statement until a judicial inquiry had reported on these aspects. The report is due by the end of the month.

Botha has said he would resign and call a new election if any member of his present cabinet was found to have been involved in the scandal.

PFP leader Colin Eglin Sunday night called Botha to do just that — immediately. Mulder's statement was "the last straw," he said.

From page one

Egypt

expressed concern about Arab opposition to the accord and the problems posed by the next phase of negotiations over the position of the Palestinians.

Many Americans have voiced their admiration for Sadat, who is seen here as a courageous statesman who has laid his life on the line for peace. There is significantly less admiration for Begin, who is seen as uncooperative and at times deceptive.

And despite the personal unpopularity of Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasir Arafat here, there is growing public support for a dialogue between the Carter administration and the PLO.

There is a great deal of speculation here that Carter will indeed make a serious effort to bring Arafat and the PLO into the peace effort, provided the Palestinian group expresses a clear willingness to seek a peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict.

In signing the treaty at the White House, each man affixed his signature to each of the three versions of the document three times. The copies of the treaty were contained in a slim, elegant book bound in blue Morocco leather with a triple gold stripe running around the cover.

"This is the day we hoped for. Let us rejoice," Begin said before the ceremony.

Final haggling over the wording of the treaty did not, however, end until shortly before the ceremony. Monday morning, State Department officials said experts from the three countries were still working on the exact form of final agreements reached late Sunday night.

Carter went over the final drafts of the pact in separate meetings with Sadat and Begin Monday morning. It was not until late Sun-

day night, after a final meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, that the negotiators were even certain that there would be a ceremony Monday.

Earlier, in a battery of press conferences Monday morning, representatives of Arab and Muslim organizations from all over North America issued scathing denunciations of the treaty as a document which ignores the central issue of Palestinian rights.

"The treaty is likely to lead not to peace but to instability and conflict in the Middle East," said a group of Arab leaders at a press conference sponsored by the National Association of Arab Americans.

"Rejection of this treaty is not a rejection of peace," the leaders said. Rather, "it is an affirmation of the desire for true, lasting and just peace, which this treaty will not and cannot achieve."

In Cairo, meanwhile, Egyptians planned to ring in the signing of the treaty Monday with the pealing of bells and by lighting up mosques.

Most Egyptians, however, were expected to celebrate at home, watching television broadcasts of the signing. And rallies were being planned for Sadat's homecoming later in the week.

Israelis greeted the long-sought treaty with mixed emotions as Palestinians staged a general strike on the West Bank and in Gaza.

Gromyko
and interests of the Arab people of Palestine."

Tass said Arafat "expressed a deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for its invariable and all-around support for the just cause of the Arabs and for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the restoration of their legitimate rights."

Arabs

Khaddam added.

In Abu Dhabi, Tariq Omran Tarim, a member of the National Federal Council, described the treaty at a council meeting as "black and dirty." He said the United Arab Emirates should become directly concerned.

An Abu Dhabi newspaper, "Al Wahda," said the treaty to the

treaty should be the unification of the Syrian and Iraqi armies and "the pooling of all Arab potentialities for the battle of survival and the future of the Arab people."

In Morocco, the paper, "Al-alam," said Sadat, by signing the treaty, "wipes out 30 years of Arab struggle and the steadfastness of two generations."

In Pakistan, a group of Arab students marched in the capital of Islamabad Monday to protest the treaty signing.

About 75 students delivered a strongly worded memorandum to the Egyptian and American embassies and the United Nations mission offices in Islamabad.

The students shouted slogans against Sadat and denounced "Zionism and American imperialism."

The memorandum asked the United Nations to reject the peace treaty and called on "all the free and peace loving people to stand in support of the Palestinians and oppose the so called peace treaty."

The protest march was organized by the General Union of Palestinian Students, the Arab Students Association and the General Union of Jordanian Students.

Meanwhile, Syrian President Hafez Assad was quoted as saying he believed Sadat signed his own political death warrant when he agreed to a peace treaty with Israel. In an interview with "Time" published Monday Assad said: "We can say without hesitation, beyond the shadow of a

doubt, that Sadat has signed his own demise."

"He has sold out the dignity, interests and principles of the Egyptian and Arab people, who will now call him to account for these deeds," he added.

Commenting on U.S. policy in the Middle East, Assad said: The U.S. is trying to divide and rule by "transferring some of the Arabs to the Israeli side."

There are also U.S. attempts to create an atmosphere of tension in the area — for instance, movements of the U.S. Navy in the Arabian Sea under the pretext of events between the two Yemens," Assad said in a reference to recent fighting between North and South Yemen.

He added that the aim was to intimidate some Arab countries and convince others that the U.S. would come to their aid.

The Syrian leader said Saudi Arabia had reaffirmed many times — "the last time only a few days ago" — that it remained committed to resolutions passed at the Arab summit in Baghdad last year.

Strong

Iran in particular, OPEC's second and biggest producer after Saudi Arabia, has said it does not intend to return to pre-revolution output levels of about six million barrels a day.

Instead it wants to earn as much as it can from the lower output it has imposed.

The other OPEC members will be waiting to hear details of Iran's production and export plans. Support for Iran's demand for higher official prices is expected to come from Libya, Algeria, Nigeria and Iraq, OPEC sources said.

Oil company officials expect prices could rise to about \$15.50 or \$16 a barrel.

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A pensive Idi Amin

Khaled receives Comoros president

RIYADH, March 26 (SPA) — King Khaled received Comoros President Ali Abdallah Monday, after Saudi Arabia agreed to lend his country \$15 million to build a causeway connecting the two main islands with Mohili. The meeting was attended by Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah.

The loan agreement was signed by Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammed Aba Al-Khalil and the Comoros' Finance Minister Sayed Ali Kafi.

The 70 kilometers of causeway will be completed by September next year.

The meeting with King Khaled was also attended by Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Dr. Rashad Pharaon, the King's special advisor, Sheikh Muhammed Aba Al-Khalil and President Abdullah's delegation.

The president later left for Medina to pray at the Prophet's Mosque. He was seen off by Prince Abdullah and others.

Speaking to reporters, Comoros Foreign Minister Ali Mirmayeh said the President's visit was constructive and the economic cooperation agreement that was signed during the visit included several projects to be financed by Saudi Arabia in the islands.

President Abdullah arrived in Jeddah Monday night.

3 newspapers to shut

Iranian army releases 97 Kurds

TEHRAN, March 26 (AP) — The army released 97 hostages being held captive in the Kurdish capital of Sanandaj, newspapers reported Monday in Tehran.

The army took the hostages during fighting last week with Kurdish nationalists who took over most of the town and surrounded the army barracks.

In fighting during the siege some 200 persons were reported killed and many more wounded.

As part of a peace agreement announced Sunday a Kurd has been appointed governor general

newspapers and one French language newspaper also announced they are to cease publication.

"The Tehran Journal," "Kayhan International" and "Journal de Tehran," will appear for the last time Tuesday morning.

The publishers blamed declining circulation on newsprint shortages for the decision.

The newspapers catered mainly to foreigners, most of whom have fled the country as a result of the revolution.

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